

Property Name Columbia Cemetery

Address 30 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1820

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (2/01/07)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: n/a

Property Type: Cemetery

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Columbia Cemetery has been in use since before the town of Columbia was established in 1821.

At the core of the current property is the original "common burial ground" that was in use when Columbia was founded. The Columbia Cemetery Association, which owns and operates the Cemetery today, was incorporated in 1853. The Association established the Columbia Cemetery next to the burying ground in 1858. A large addition in 1873 included new landscape features and an area set aside specifically for African-American burials. A stone receiving vault was built on the grounds in 1887. (That building has recently been restored.) The town trustees deeded the original burying ground to the Association in 1899, and the group also added a pair of adjacent but formerly independent cemeteries to the property. Elmwood Cemetery was annexed in 1916, and Beth Olem, one of the community's few Jewish cemeteries, was added in 1928.

Grave markers in the cemetery represent all periods of development for the site, and they provide important evidence that the cemetery is the final resting place for many of Columbia's most important early residents. It is the final resting place of veterans of every American military conflict since the Revolutionary War, as well as presidents of the University of Missouri, Stephens College and Christian College, the founders of Lincoln University, and one Missouri Governor.

The cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 for significance in the areas of Social History and Art.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/03/2011

Property Name Jewell Cemetery

Address 2800+ S. Providence Rd.

Year Built: ca. 1822

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Cemetery

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tiny Jewell Cemetery State Historic Site contains the grave of Missouri's 22nd governor, Charles Hardin, and William Jewell, the father of William Jewell College.

The cemetery was founded in the early 1800s as a private family cemetery, on land owned by George Jewell. The cemetery was deeded to George's son William and grandson Thomas in 1841. Buried within the cemetery are over forty descendants of George Jewell, in graves that date from 1822 to 1968. In addition, there are approximately twenty unmarked native limestone blocks at the back of the cemetery, presumably to mark the graves of slaves that belonged to the Jewell family.

The most notable Jewell family members buried in the cemetery are William Jewell and Charles Hardin. William Jewell was one of the founders of William Jewell College in Liberty Missouri, as well as an active citizen of Columbia. He helped found the first church in Columbia, served as mayor of the community and represented the area in the state legislature. He also helped establish Christian College, now Columbia College. Hardin, who was George Jewell's grandson, was active in Missouri politics. He served in the Missouri House and Senate before becoming Governor. Hardin also founded the Hardin College for women, and led a fundraising campaign to aid in the establishment of the Missouri Military Academy, both in Mexico, Missouri.

The site has been maintained by the the Missouri Department of Natural Resources since 1970. Missouri Statue requires that former governor's graves be maintained by the state so as to receive perpetual care.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee J. Rooney

Sources: Flader, Susan, et. al. Exploring Missouri's Legacy: State Parks and Historic Sites. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1992.

Date of Form: 10/21/2010

Property Name Greenwood Heights

Address 3005 Mexico Gravel Road

Year Built: 1827-1836

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (1/15/79)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Federal I-House

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tucked away on a secluded lot behind a major shopping center is one of the oldest houses in Columbia. The first section of this house was constructed in 1827, just six years after Columbia was founded.

The original section of the house consisted of two rooms that were built by innkeeper Edward Champlin in 1827. In 1836, Walter Raleigh Lenoir added five rooms and a hall. Walter Lenoir and his wife Sally (Bouchelle) moved to this area in 1834, and may have lived in the two original rooms until they had time and resources to expand the house to its current form. That would have made for cramped quarters; they had six children.

The Lenoir's son Walter T. Lenoir became one of the county's more prominent physicians in the last half of the 19th century. Another son, Slater Lenoir, became a successful farmer; the house he built on his large farm in 1877 is now a house museum at the Boone County Historical Society. (3801 Ponderosa St., Columbia)

This house has long been recognized as one of the oldest houses in Columbia. It was the subject of a sensitive restoration as early as 1934, and in 1961 was one of only two houses in Columbia to be included in the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue. In early 1979, it became one of the first buildings in Boone County to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the house has survived nicely, modern development has impacted the hilltop setting; the front yard now overlooks the roof of a large new commercial building. Happily, the house retains a good deal of original fabric, including original interior elements that include wide plank floors and early door locks and keys.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Caldwell, Dorothy. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, 1963; National Register Nomination; Switzler, William F., History of Boone County, 1882.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Niedermeyer Apartments

Address 920 Cherry

Year Built: ca. 1837-1902

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: Apartment Building

Architect (s):

unknown



Description and History

At the core of this rambling brick apartment building is the oldest building in downtown Columbia. The first section was built ca. 1837, and the building reached its current form by 1902. This is one of just two Columbia buildings built before 1840; only "Greenwood Heights" in northern Columbia is older. The northeast corner of the building is the oldest section; the ground floor there was built ca. 1837, and the second floor was added to that section in 1851.

This property has a long connection to the education of women in Columbia. It was built to house the Columbia Female Academy, which was established before the University of Missouri. In the 1850s, trustees of the Female Academy formed a new women's school, which later became Stephens College. Later, the building spent more than a decade as the home of the University of Missouri's Department of Domestic Sciences (Home Economics).

The Female Academy moved out of the building in the mid 1850s, and it served as a private residence until the 1890s, when it was converted for use as a hotel. It is the oldest hotel building in downtown Columbia. It opened as the Cottage Hotel around 1895, and by 1902 had been expanded to its current size and renamed the Gordon Hotel. The Gordon Hotel was the first hotel in Columbia to have steam heat; it also had a bar and meeting space that could accommodate 75 people. The meeting room was located in the south wing, which also contained a kitchen on the first floor and a sample room for traveling salesmen in the basement. The hotel had a number of distinguished visitors over the years, including William Jennings Bryan in 1900, and Mark Twain in 1902.

The hotel closed around 1911, and then owner Frederick W. Niedermeyer leased it to the University for the Domestic Science Department. The Domestic Science Department moved to White Campus in 1920, and Niedermeyer converted this building to apartments in 1921. It has seen no changes of note since, and it continues in that function today.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Dalton, Warren, *Between the Columns*, 2010.

Ingwerson, Donna. "The Niedermeyer Apartments: A Historic Site," in *Boone County Chronicles*, Columbia, MO, 2000.

Hotchkiss, Amy. NR Eligibility Assessment Form, 2012.

Date of Form: 1/25/2013

Property Name Camplin, Edward, House

Address 1312 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1840s-1892

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Italianate I-House

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John, Hurst



Description and History

At the core of this late 19th century house is a two room log house believed to have been built in the 1840s.

When the house was new, it was the center of a 150 acre farm on the western outskirts of Columbia. The original log house was probably built by Edward Camplin, a successful Boone County businessman who owned the property from 1828 to around 1848. The land and cabin had several owners in the late 19th century, including James and Mary Conley, who bought it in 1892. The Conleys built the present house around the original log house.

E. B. McAllester and his wife bought the property in 1921. It served as their family home for many years and was later developed into a nightclub and restaurant called "Springdale Gardens," after the springs that were located behind the house. Springdale Gardens was in operation in the 1930s and 1940s, and was described in a 1950s newspaper article as having been "a favorite dinner party spot for Columbians." Historical sources differ on who developed the nightclub. It may have been done by the McAllesters, or by Mary Williams, who leased the property from them around 1938.

By the 1950s, the Camplin House was in poor condition and threatened with demolition. In 1954, local architect Hurst John purchased the house and approximately 40 acres of the original farmland to the south. He made several updates to the house, and replaced an early one-story wrap around porch with the existing two-story front porch and columns. He kept an acre of land to go with the house and divided the rest of the property for the Spring Valley housing development.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: "Fresh Face on a Landmark," Columbia Missourian, May 24, 1954; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Stephens College, South Campus Historic District

Address 1100 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1841-1941

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Stephens College South Campus Historic District (Listed 11/25/05)

Link(s):

Style: Historic District

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Jamieson, James



Description and History

The Stephens College South Campus, which was the former estate of Oliver Parker, is the oldest part of campus; the Parker house and acreage were purchased for school use in 1857. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, for significance in the areas of Education and Architecture.

Stephens College is one of the oldest women's colleges in the state, and has played an important social, economic, and educational role in Columbia for more than a century and a half. The school has its roots in the 1833 Columbia Female Academy, and in 1857 it became the Baptist Female College. It was renamed Stephens College in 1870, in honor of early patron James Leacham Stephens, Sr.

The historic district covers roughly 7 acres of land, with mature trees and a park-like setting. There are five large buildings within the district boundaries. One of those, Senior Hall, was already individually listed when the district nomination was prepared. The core of that building dates to ca. 1841. The most visible building from Broadway is Hickman Hall, a Jacobethan Revival style building built in 1922. A pair of dormitories built in 1918 and 1920, Wood and Columbia Halls, are located on the east and west edges of the campus. They both received significant additions in the 1930s and 1940s. The President's House, on the south end of the property, is a Georgian Revival dwelling added in 1926.

The south campus contains one of the most cohesive collections of historic buildings on the campus. The contributing buildings in the district utilize simple Georgian Revival and Jacobethan Revival styling. Many are the work of St. Louis Architect James Jamieson, who was also instrumental in the general layout of the south campus grounds.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Senior Hall, Stephens College

Address 100 Waugh St.

Year Built: ca. 1841-ca. 1890

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (11/25/77)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Stephens College South Campus Historic District (Listed 11/25/05)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred (1890 remodeling)



Description and History

Senior Hall is the oldest building on the campus of Stephens College, which is one of the oldest women's colleges in Missouri.

The school has its roots in the 1833 Columbia Female Academy, which operated in downtown Columbia. In 1856, trustees purchased property at the corner of Broadway and College to establish a campus for the Columbia Baptist Female College. The Baptist College was renamed Stephens College in 1870, in honor of early patron James Leacham Stephens, Sr.

At the core of Senior Hall is the ca. 1841 Oliver and Mary Parker House, which was on the land the school bought in 1856. The Parker house was the school's main administration building for years, and the land that came with it served as the entire Stephens College campus for decades. The first major addition to the building was made in 1870, and it reached its present size and form after another expansion in 1890. The original 1840s house is in the center of the current building. The section of the building with a mansard roof was built in 1870, and the round tower and a large rear addition were built in 1890. That 1890 addition was designed by M. Fred Bell, an architect from Fulton who would soon get a major contract with the University of Missouri. Bell was hired by the University in 1892 to design several buildings for the University's new Francis Quadrangle.

The college has long recognized the historic importance of Senior Hall. In 1977, Stephens faculty member John Chrichton successfully nominated it for individual listing in the National Register, and the building saw a restoration in the late 1980s. Much of the decorating associated with the restoration project was done by Stephens alumni. In 2005, the entire South Campus was listed in the National Register as a historic district.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nominations.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Williams Hall

Address 600 Cougar Dr.

Year Built: ca. 1851

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

Boone County Historic Site?

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://www.ccis.edu/about/history.asp>

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Williams Hall is said to be the oldest women's college building west of the Mississippi River in continuous use for educational purposes. While other schools in Columbia closed at various times during the Civil War due to instability, Columbia College did not. This building continued to be used despite the war.

The modest brick building is tucked behind the larger formal buildings that ring Bass Commons on the Columbia College Campus. When the school was established in 1851, it was the uncompleted home of Dr. James Bennett, a Columbia physician who left for the Gold Rush and died in California. The home and its surrounding acreage were sold to the founders of the college, and became the permanent campus for the new school.

For decades, Williams Hall served as the main building on campus, with classrooms, a library, dormitory space, a dining room and the residence for the college president and his family. Large wings (now removed) were added to both sides of the building to accommodate the needs of the growing college. It was also used as a music practice building for many years, and has been known as Old Main, Practice Hall and the Conservatory.

Although a campus master plan of 1958 called for its demolition, alumni stepped in to establish a fund for its upkeep and ensure its continued existence. It was later remodeled into offices and classrooms. It was named Williams Hall in 1968, in honor of the College's first president, John Augustus Williams. Today, Williams Hall houses classrooms and faculty offices.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: <<http://www.ccis.edu/day/about/history.asp>>.

Date of Form: 1/11/2011

Property Name Downtown Columbia Historic District

Address Central Columbia

Year Built: ca. 1860s-1946

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Varied

Property Type: Historic District

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Downtown Columbia Historic District offers an important, representative collection of historic resources that strongly reflect the area's long role as the commercial and civic center of the community.

The district was listed on National Register of Historic Places in 2006 for significance in the areas of commerce and politics/government. The original district contained a total of 62 contributing resources and 19 noncontributing, on parts of 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, E. Broadway, Cherry, Hitt, Locust and E. Walnut Streets. It was expanded in 2008 to add 4 contributing buildings on E. Walnut. Contributing resources were built between 1836 and ca. 1946, and the period of significance runs from 1836 to 1956.

A spate of preservation activity in downtown Columbia in the early 21st century reversed the effect of modern intrusions, and helped restore a sense of time and place to the historic commercial core of the city. Individual rehabilitation projects were enhanced by the removal of large portions of a 1960s concrete canopy that obscured facades along several blocks of East Broadway.

The changes helped create a cohesive grouping of historic architecture that includes commercial, government and public buildings, as well as hotels and residences. The 71 intact commercial buildings in the district range from tiny one-part commercial blocks to large multistory office buildings. The oldest was built in the 1860s, the newest around 1946. The district also includes most of the intact historic government buildings in the community, including three historic city halls, the first building constructed to be a post office, and the 1909 Boone County Courthouse.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this district.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Guitar, David, House

Address 2815 Oakland Gravel Road

Year Built: ca. 1862

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/09/03)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Italianate

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Widely known as Confederate Hill, the David Guitar house is one of Columbia's few ante-bellum houses. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, for significance in the area of architecture, as well as its association with the Guitar family.

The large frame house offers a nicely intact example of an I-house with Italianate styling. The house was described in the Register nomination as a "near-perfect example" of the Italianate style. It exhibits many typically Italianate characteristics, including bracketed cornices, segmental arched windows with pedimented hoods and slender square porch posts with beveled edges. The house itself takes the common vernacular form known as an I-house. I-houses are defined as being two stories tall, one room deep and at least two rooms wide. They often have wide central stair halls, and one or two story rear ells, as is the case with Confederate Hill.

"Confederate Hill" refers to the politics of David Guitar, who built the house shortly before he joined the Confederate army during the Civil War. The locally prominent Guitar family had members on both sides of that conflict; David Guitar's brother, Odon Guitar, was in the Union Army. Odon's house from that period, which has not survived, is said to have been markedly similar to this one.

The house was designated as a Most Notable historic property in 2001, in part over concerns about its future. The building was vacant at the time, and identified as one of the community's most vulnerable historic resources. A decade later, it has been rehabbed for use as a bed and breakfast, sat empty again after that business failed, and been sold at auction. Happily, the new owner values the historic nature of the property and the house appears to have a secure future.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Francis Quadrangle Historic District

Address S. End of 8th St. **Year Built:** 1867-1960s

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Varied

Property Type: Historic District

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred, et. al.



Description and History

The Francis Quadrangle Historic District was one of the first areas in Columbia to be added to the National Register of Historic Places, and it was for many years the only historic district in the city. The district was listed in 1973, for statewide significance in the areas of architecture, education and campus planning. The period of significance for the district is listed as the 19th and 20th centuries (specifically 1867-1960's).

Bounded on the north by Elm, on the east by Ninth, on the south by Conley and on the west by Sixth, the Francis Quadrangle Historic District encompasses an oversized city block just south of downtown Columbia. (The block was enlarged in the late 19th century by the closing of Seventh Street.) Within the area described above are eighteen buildings. Also located within the historic district is Peace Park, on the northwest corner, and the Columns, which serve as a centerpiece for the open quadrangle. The columns are the only remains of the original Academic Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1892.

Francis Quadrangle is named for Missouri Governor David R. Francis, who played a major role in securing funding for the University and later served many years as the head of the Board of Curators. The open quadrangle occupies the southeastern part of the historic district. Academic buildings line all except the southern end of the space, which is open to downtown Columbia and a corresponding set of columns located at the opposite end of Eighth Street. (Those columns were part of an early Boone County courthouse, which was built to line up with Academic Hall.) The remaining buildings in the district complete the Red Campus, so named because of the red brick construction used throughout. Those buildings are located along the southern and western edges of the block.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register nomination; <<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>>.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Conley, Sanford and Kate, House

Address 602 Sanford Place **Year Built:** ca. 1869

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (12/18/73)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic/buildings/Conley/general.htm>

Style: Italianate

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Darrough, James (Restoration)



Description and History

This was the first building in Columbia to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the subject of an early University-sponsored historic preservation project.

Built in 1869, the Conley house is one of the oldest buildings on the campus of the University of Missouri. It was built for Sanford Conley and Kate Singleton Conley a year after they were married, and remained in their family until it was purchased by the University in 1980. Sanford Conley was a prominent businessman in Columbia in the mid to late 1800s. He started out with a drygoods shop, became a partner in a local sawmill, operated a farm implement shop and served as a director of the Exchange National Bank.

The house on Sanford Place was the family's second home and one they had built specifically for their use. A 1980s interview with their grandson George Miller revealed that the family believed the house was built from mail-order plans, which would explain the high level of styling for a house in a relatively remote area. The house was listed in the National Register in 1973 for architectural significance, as one of the most intact Italianate style houses in Columbia.

In 1980, the house and grounds were purchased by the University of Missouri, which by that time owned all of the surrounding property as well. The land was purchased with the intent to preserve the house, and the University spent more than five years studying and restoring the house for modern use. The fully restored house reopened in 1986 as the home of the Missouri Cultural Heritage Center and the Honors College. It is currently used as office space.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: <<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic/buildings/Conley/general.htm>>; National Register nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/18/2011

Property Name Switzler Hall

Address 412 S. Sixth St.

Year Built: 1871

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Romanesque Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Switzler Hall, built in 1871, is touted as the oldest classroom building on the University of Missouri campus and one of the oldest university buildings west of the Mississippi River.

The building was first called the Scientific Hall, after the chemical analyses performed there for the Agriculture College. In 1909, it was renamed for Colonel William Switzler (1819-1906), editor and publisher of the Missouri Statesman.

The bell in Switzler Hall's Italianate cupola once rang to announce the start of classes, and generations of students would make a moonlit trek up the rickety ladder to liberate the bell's clapper with the hope of postponing classes. That practice was thwarted in 1966, when an automatic striking device was installed for the bell. It is now rung only for special occasions and to honor passing of alumni and prominent Missourians.

The building is notable as the original home of the University School of Journalism, which was established here in 1909. The building later served as the home of the Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts, as well as what is now known as the Department of Communication, and the Office of Women's Studies. The large open classrooms of Switzler Hall were turned into office space sometime after the Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts was formed, around 1945. A major remodeling project underway in 2011 will include a four story addition to the south side of the building. The recently gutted interior will be rehabilitated to house classrooms and offices, and most exterior features will be retained and restored.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Daily Tribune, "MU Has New Strategy for Hall Renovations." Sat. Oct. 30, 2010.

Date of Form: 11/18/2010

Property Name County Infirmary Building

Address 1601 Stoney Brook Place **Year Built:** ca. 1876

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular I-House

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tucked away in a neighborhood of late 20th century houses, this 19th century house was once part of a 160 acre farm.

The house was originally part of the county "poor farm." At the time, poor farms were a common way of providing public care for those in need. Indigent citizens, often elderly or mentally disabled, were given room and board in return for whatever labor they could contribute to the upkeep of the farm. In 1854, the Boone County Court purchased a small cabin on 160 acres south of Columbia from Murdock and Anne Garrett. The property operated as the county infirmary for the rest of the 19th century. Based upon county atlas maps, this house appears to have been added to the farm property between 1875 and 1898.

The land was sold to J. B. Turner in 1898 and has remained in private hands ever since. Although the farm was several miles out in the countryside when it was established in the 1850s, the city has grown and the land has been divided; the house is now well within the city limits and the former farmland around it has been converted to modern subdivisions.

Architecturally, the house can be categorized as an I-house. The I-house is a traditional vernacular house type that was extremely popular in Missouri from the 1830s to the 1930s. I-houses are defined as being two stories tall, one room deep and at least two rooms wide. Although many I-houses were built with architectural embellishments typical of a particular style, an equal number are like this one, with little ornament of any kind. This house is notably intact for its age, with early or original weatherboard sheathing, metal roofing and wood windows. The wooded lot also contains a small frame barn that may date back to its days as a farmstead.

This was the 100th Most Notable Property to be recognized by the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Atlas Maps, 1875-1917, on file at the State
Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/20/2011

Property Name Maplewood

Address 3700 Ponderosa Drive

Year Built: ca. 1877

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (4/13/79)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://boonehistory.org/BooneJunction-Village.htm>

Style: Italianate

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Maplewood house museum offers a remarkably intact combination of 19th century architecture and household furnishings. It is one of the only house museums in mid-Missouri.

Slater and Margaret Bradford Lenoir built this elegant Italianate house in 1877 as the centerpiece of a 427-acre farm. The house was named Maplewood, after the large grove of maple trees that surrounded it. It was later the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Lavinia and Dr. Frank G. Nifong. After the Nifongs died in the 1950's, the farm became the property of the Christian Church. In the 1970s, the church sold the house and the surrounding 70 acres to the City of Columbia, after which it became Nifong Park.

The house came complete with furniture, household articles and Lenoir-Nifong family mementos. Many civic and government organizations worked together to restore the house for the nation's bicentennial. They just made it; the house museum was dedicated on July 3, 1976.

Although the property is still owned by the City of Columbia, it is managed by the Boone County Historical Society, which has a museum and visitor center on the adjacent property to the south. Around the turn of the 21st century, the historical society began expanding its inventory of historic architecture, with the creation of the Boone Junction History Village. The Village contains historic Boone County buildings that were moved to the grounds of the historical society after efforts to preserve them in their original locations failed. The Village today includes an unusual collection of historic architecture, ranging from a restored 1820s log cabin to a vernacular shotgun house that was built in the 1920s.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Rollins, George and Margaret, House

Address 809 S. Providence Rd.

Year Built: ca. 1878

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

Grasslands, Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The current Phi Kappa Psi House is the original farmhouse of "Grasslands", a farm that once covered hundreds of acres of land.

The house was built ca. 1878 for George Bingham Rollins. He was the son of James Rollins, a leading citizen and early member of the Missouri General assembly. James Rollins is known as the "Father of the University of Missouri." James Rollins had a large house, "La Grange," that was located just across Providence Road, to the east of this one. The Grasslands house is said to have been built so that its front door aligned with the front door La Grange, which was lost to fire in 1908.

Rollins lived here with his wife Margaret (Clarkson) and family through the early part of the 20th century. The 1898 county atlas shows that he had the current 5 1/2 acre lot within the city limits, and adjoining property in the county that encompassed at least 700 additional acres. The present day Grasslands subdivision, which was platted in 1926, occupies part of the land that was originally in the county.

In 1939, Dr. Claude Bruner bought the house from the Rollins family. He added the front columns and porch, white siding, and sunken garden. He also paneled the library with timber from the Grasslands acreage and imported chandeliers from Austria.

The property also still boasts an early stone carriage block that is engraved with the name "Grasslands."

The home was purchased by the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity in 1954, and continues to serve as a fraternity house. The fraternity owns all of the original 5.4 acre house lot, which makes them the largest land-owning fraternity at the University of Missouri.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Francis Pike and Midge Crawford, "Whatever Happened to Grasslands Plantation?" Columbia Tribune, Feb. 24, 1991; Boone County Atlas Maps.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Miller Building #1

Address 823-825 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1882

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District
Columbia Preservation Overlay

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

This single-bay commercial building, one of the oldest in the city, benefitted from one of the earliest historic rehabilitation projects in downtown Columbia.

The vertical composition, bracketed cornice, and ornamental hoods on the second floor windows typify Late Victorian commercial architecture in Columbia. The building retains its original patterns of use, with a retail store on the first floor and an apartment above.

It was built for the shoe and boot business of C. B. Miller in 1888. Miller's business flourished, and in the early 20th century he was able to build a larger new building across the street, at 800 E. Broadway. This building then became home to the Knight Drug Store, which operated here for more than a half-century.

A full historic rehabilitation in 1995 by then-owners John and Vicki Ott reversed changes made during the 1960s and 1970s, and the building today provides an accurate example of Late Victorian commercial architecture in Columbia. That rehabilitation project earned it a Missouri Main Street Program Award for excellence in downtown revitalization.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the original address of this building was 815 E. Broadway.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination;
<http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html>.

Date of Form: 9/14/2010

Property Name Elkins, Samuel H. and Isabel, House

Address 300 N. Tenth St.

Year Built: ca. 1882

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (10/29/96)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Italianate

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Elkins House is one of the last of an original row of stately 19th century houses that once lined North Tenth Street between Columbia College and the central business district.

The house was built in 1882 for Samuel H. and Isabel Smith Elkins, and it remained in their family for close to half a century. Mr. Elkins was a venture capitalist who later served as Columbia's postmaster. In 1925 Isabel Elkins sold the house to C. F. and Madge Edmonston, who operated a boarding house there, no doubt catering to students of nearby Columbia College. In the 1960s, it changed hands again and was subdivided to create several new apartments.

The Elkins' chose a popular, albeit somewhat dated style for their large new house. It offers a classic example of the Italianate style, which was nationally popular for houses from the 1840s in to the mid-1880s. The Elkins' may have chosen a well-established style when they built the house in the 1880s, but they were decidedly more adventurous when they added a new porch a few years later. The distinctive front porch appears to have been added sometime after it was built, but is known to have been in place by 1908. (It is shown on a 1908 Sanborn map of the house.) The sinuous lines of the front porch are typical of the Art Nouveau style that was popular around the turn of the 20th century.

After years of serving as apartments, the house was purchased by the Koonse and Fiegel families in the 1990s. The new owners sponsored its listing in the National Register of Historic places, and undertook a comprehensive historic rehabilitation. That project included the repair of important exterior features, as well as the reversal of historically inappropriate interior changes.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Property Name McAlester, Andrew W., House

Address 2011 N. Country Club Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1883

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Second Empire

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John, Hurst



Description and History

This Second Empire style house was built around 1883 for Dr. Andrew W. McAlester. It is one of the only houses of this style in Columbia.

The Second Empire style is a Victorian style that was popular nationally from the 1850s to the mid-1880s. The best known second empire style house in mid-Missouri is the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City, which was built in 1871. The style is defined by the use of a mansard (dual-pitched) roof. As with many other Victorian styles, Second Empire houses also typically have bracketed cornices, somewhat irregular massing, and elaborate architectural detailing.

This house retains an impressive amount of original exterior ornamentation, including cast iron cresting along the top edges of several sections of the roof and elaborate window surrounds set into the front slope of the mansard roof. It also sports early or original lap siding and a concrete-parged brick foundation.

Dr. McAlester was a prominent early physician who helped found the School of Medicine at the University of Missouri in 1872. When the house was built, it was the center of a 160 acre farm. The property today is surrounded by the Columbia Country Club. The Country Club was established in 1921, after McAlester sold a part of his farm to the organizers of the club. The stone gates at the head of Country Club Drive mark the original entrance to McAlester's farm, which was just outside the Columbia City limits at the turn of the century.

In 1954, well-known Columbia architect Hurst John bought the house, and his family has lived there ever since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, 1996; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission records.

Date of Form: 1/9/2011

Property Name Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots

Address 750 College Ave.

Year Built: 1888

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

National Historic Landmark (07/19/1964)

National Register of Historic Places (10/15/1966)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: no style

Property Type: Agricultural Research Field

Architect (s):



Description and History

Sanborn Field is the only National Historic Landmark in Columbia. National Historic Landmark Status recognizes a higher level of historic significance than the National Register of Historic Places. National Historic Landmarks are recognized as having a nationally significant role in history and are considered to be among the most important historic sites in the country. Generally, a National Historic Landmark is automatically added to the National Register as well. Sanborn Field became a National Landmark in 1964, very early in the NHL program's history. It was added to the National Register two years later.

The site is also unusual for nationally designated historic resources in Columbia in that it contains no buildings or structures. It is an open field that has been used for agricultural experimentation since it was established in 1888 by Dean J. W. Sanborn. Now surrounded by educational and residential buildings, the open field was on the outer edge of the University grounds when it was new.

A concise history of the site is inscribed on a large plaque mounted next to the field. The excerpt below is from that plaque:

"Sanborn Field is among the oldest continuous long term research plots in the world and is the oldest experimental plot west of the Mississippi. . In 1948 researchers at Sanborn Field isolated the fungus *Streptomyces aureofaciens*, the sources of Aureomycin, a first-generation antibiotic. . Long term objectives of Sanborn Field are rooted in the crop rotations and monocultures under continuous management here for more than 100 years. . As a living demonstration of interactions in the soil-plant-environment continuum, Sanborn Field serves as an on-campus laboratory for teaching."

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; plaque located at the property.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Boone, John William "Blind", House

Address 10 N. Fourth St.

Year Built: ca. 1889

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing with a relatively rare National Level of Significance

District name, if applicable:

Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community
(Listed 09/04/80, upgraded 2003)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Peckham and Wright (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

This is the former home of one of the city's most famous early residents, John William "Blind" Boone.

Born of a runaway slave in a Union Army camp, Boone overcame numerous obstacles to become a nationally recognized musician. Although a sickness in his youth robbed him of his eyes, he retained an amazing ear for music and could easily replicate a song after hearing it just once. Working with his manager, John Lange Jr., he developed a tremendously successful career as a pianist. He performed more than 8,400 concerts between 1880 and 1914. He was accomplished in classical as well as folk music and has been widely recognized for his contribution to the development of the distinctly American genre of Ragtime.

This house was the Boone family home for most of his career. It was built by John Lang, Jr., who was also Boone's brother-in-law. His sister Eugenia married Boone in 1889, and Lang built the house for them soon after. The house became a funeral home a few years after Boone's death in 1927, and served that function until ca. 2000, when the city of Columbia and the non-profit John William Boone Heritage Foundation began working to restore it. Modern additions were removed, and the original two story front porch was reconstructed. A new roof and historically accurate paint job has returned the exterior of the house to the appearance it had when it was the Boone home. Interior restoration will follow as funds become available.

The Boone House was listed in the National Register in 1980. The original Register designation for significance at the local level was upgraded in 2003, to recognize the national significance of Boone's musical career. This is one of the only historic resources in Columbia recognized by the National Park Service as having national significance.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Carrie Gartner

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; <http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html>.

Date of Form: 12/20/2010

Property Name St. Paul's AME Church

Address 501 Park St.

Year Built: ca. 1891

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/04/80)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Gothic Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the oldest African-American church buildings in Columbia. It was begun in 1891 and has been in continual use since it was dedicated on April 17, 1892.

One of the earliest nominations of Columbia buildings to the National Register of Historic Places recognized historic resources there were associated with the town's African American community. This is one of the five properties that were listed as part of that group in 1980, and the oldest of the three churches that were included. That Register nomination recognized the properties for their intertwined role as "shapers and markers of achievement in Columbia's black community."

The building offers a simple but elegant example of the Gothic Revival style, a favorite of church builders. It uses the common local construction materials of red brick and limestone. Typical Gothic Revival elements include several pointed arch (Gothic) windows, including an impressive three-part stained glass window on the south wall. The steeply pitched roof and stone-capped brick buttresses are also typical of the style, although the round-arched windows of the bell tower are more often associated with Romanesque Revival architecture.

This is one of several African-American churches that were established in Columbia in the last half of the 19th century. Although many blacks attended white churches in the years following the Civil War, they tired of having to sit in specific areas and other forms of discrimination and began forming their own congregations. The congregation that became St. Paul's was founded in 1880 by former members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Herald Tribune Building

Address 1020 E. Broadway **Year Built:** ca. 1892

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred, with W. L. Garver



Description and History

This is the largest intact 19th century commercial building in Columbia, and one of few known to have been professionally designed.

It was built in 1892 for the Herald Tribune Publishing Company, publisher of the weekly newspaper the Columbia Missouri Herald. The company was owned by Edwin W. Stephens, a prominent local citizen. E. W. Stephens was born in Columbia on January 21, 1849. In addition to owning the Herald Tribune Publishing Company (which was later renamed the Stephens Publishing Company), Stephens was president of the Tribune Printing Company in Jefferson City, of the Missouri Press Association and of the National Editorial Association. He also served as the president of the board of curators for both the University of Missouri and Stephens College, the latter of which was named for his father, James L. Stephens.

The building housed the Stephens Publishing Company for decades and was owned by the Stephens family into the late 20th century. The Stephens Publishing Company also built the building at 1005 Cherry Street ca. 1936. The Cherry Street building, which is still known as the Stephens Building, was linked to this one via an enclosed second floor walkway that spanned the alley between them. The bricked in doorways of that walkway are still visible on the back walls of the two buildings.

The building is notable as the work of architect M. Fred Bell, who designed many of the oldest buildings on the University of Missouri's Red Campus. The Stephens building shares many characteristics with the Red Campus structures, including an eclectic blend of Victorian styling, tall narrow windows and ornamental bracketed cornices. It is also like the Red Campus buildings in that it had a polygonal corner tower topped by a steeply pitched roof when it was new. The tower on this building featured large clocks and a whistle that gave a daily weather forecast via a variety of signals. The clock tower was removed in a 1972 remodeling project.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; Walter Barlow Stephens, Centennial History of Missouri, cited in <warandreconciliation.com>

Date of Form: 3/22/2011

Property Name Pickard Hall

Address 405 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: 1892

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred



Description and History

Originally named the Chemistry Building, Pickard Hall was built in 1892. In the mid 1970s, it was remodeled for its current use as the Museum of Art and Archeology and home to the Department of Art History. The name Pickard Hall honors John Pickard, who established the museum collections in 1892.

Pickard Hall is located on the east side of Francis Quadrangle, which occupies the original grounds of the University of Missouri. Francis Quadrangle was created after a fire destroyed Academic Hall in 1892. The quadrangle was laid out by Calvin M. Woodward, a curator who was the director of the Manual Training School of Washington University. He sketched a plan for redeveloping the grounds that included adding six new buildings, and Fulton architect Morris Frederick Bell was engaged to develop the site plan and design the new buildings. Remarkably, all six were completed in less than five years. Bell's designs feature irregular massing and an eclectic mix of architectural motifs that are typical of Late Victorian Architecture. All have red brick walls, with smooth limestone accents such as string courses and window detailing.

The combination of red brick and pale limestone became standard in this part of the campus, and continued to be used even after Victorian eclecticism fell from favor. The area is known today as Red Campus, after the brick construction used throughout. Starting around 1901, architect James Jamieson began designing new buildings in this area. Although he maintained the original vocabulary of materials, his styling tended to a more historically accurate interpretation of past Classical styles such as American Colonial and early Renaissance. It is interesting to note that he was designing white stone Collegiate Gothic style buildings on White Campus (to the east) during the same time period.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Overby, Osmund. Walking Tour of MU Campus, (1997 typescript from the author.); National Register nomination for Francis Quadrangle Historic District.

Date of Form: 10/20/2010

Property Name **Ballenger Building**

Address 29 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1892-1930

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (1/24/04)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Howell, Bill (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Ballenger building is one of several downtown commercial buildings that were built in the late 1800s and fully updated during in the early 20th century. It is also notable as the subject of one of the first downtown historic rehab projects in the 21st century.

The building was constructed ca. 1892 by the Ballenger Stove Company, to house the furniture company of G. F. Troxell, who occupied the space for many years. The basement of the new building had an unusual tenant—a soda water bottling company. The soda water company was taking advantage of a natural spring that had been in use on that site for many years. A Frenchman named Rene Butel, who owned the property before this building was constructed, operated a small bottling plant on the site for many years, and that function continued after the new building was put into service.

A major remodeling project around 1930 involved the installation of an all-new facade that featured extensive terra cotta ornamentation. Although terra cotta was commonly used for selected ornamentation on new and remodeled buildings in Columbia at that time, such extensive use was relatively rare. The Ballenger building was one of the only existing buildings in the area to have this much terra cotta added as part of a remodeling project. Shortly after that remodeling, the building became home to a Safeway grocery store, and it continued as the only Safeway store in Columbia into the early 1950s. Later occupants include Paramount Recreation, a billiards hall located in the lowest level, and Mueller's Florist, which occupied the ground floor for many years.

The property benefitted from a major historic rehabilitation project in 2005-2006. That project, which was done by owners John and Vicki Ott, reversed historically inappropriate changes that had taken place in the late 20th century and transformed a near-empty building into a vibrant part of downtown Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Swallow Hall

Address 507 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1893

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred



Description and History

One of six buildings on Francis Quadrangle which were designed by architect M. Fred Bell, Swallow Hall was built to house the Biology and Geology Departments. A major renovation of the building that was done in 2000 restored the conical caps on the towers, which had been missing since a tornado in 1931.

Swallow Hall is located on the east side of Francis Quadrangle, which occupies the original grounds of the University of Missouri. Francis Quadrangle was created after a fire destroyed Academic Hall in 1892. The quadrangle was laid out by Calvin M. Woodward, a curator who was the director of the Manual Training School of Washington University. He sketched a plan for redeveloping the grounds that included adding six new buildings, and Fulton architect Morris Frederick Bell was engaged to develop the site plan and design the new buildings. Remarkably, all six were completed in less than five years. Bell's designs feature irregular massing and an eclectic mix of architectural motifs that are typical of Late Victorian Architecture. All have red brick walls, with smooth limestone accents such as string courses and window detailing.

The combination of red brick and pale limestone became standard in this part of the campus, and continued to be used even after Victorian eclecticism fell from favor. The area is known today as Red Campus, after the brick construction used throughout. Starting around 1901, architect James Jamieson began designing new buildings in this area. Although he maintained the original vocabulary of materials, his styling tended to a more historically accurate interpretation of past Classical styles such as American Colonial and early Renaissance. It is interesting to note that he was designing white stone Collegiate Gothic style buildings on White Campus (to the east) during the same time period.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Overby, Osmund. Walking Tour of MU Campus, (1997 typescript from the author.); National Register nomination for Francis Quadrangle Historic District.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name First Christian Church

Address 101 N. Tenth St.

Year Built: ca. 1893; 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (10/29/91)

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Romanesque Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):

Bell, T. M.-Sanctuary; Groves, Eugene-Education Building

Description and History



The First Christian Church is one of the best examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in Columbia.

This large church complex has dominated the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets for well over a century. The limestone sanctuary was built in 1893, and a large education building, also of limestone was added north of it in 1929. They were linked by a minor atrium addition in 1990.

The Sanctuary was designed by Chicago architect T. M. Bell, who was selected by a church advisory committee 1891. Bell's link to Chicago may have influenced the design of the church. The Richardsonian Romanesque style originated with the work of architect H. H. Richardson in the 1870s and 80s, and remained popular into the early 1890s. One of Richardson's largest and best known works was the Marshall Field Wholesale Store, built in Chicago in 1885. Bell would certainly have been familiar with that building, as well as other notable Chicago examples of the style.

Richardson's adaptation of the Romanesque Revival style combined the trademark round arches of Romanesque architecture with heavy rock-faced stone construction. Richardsonian Romanesque style buildings always have round arched openings, and at least some walls that are, like those of the First Christian Church, constructed of highly textured rock-faced masonry. That style proved to be a good fit for Columbia, with its ample supply of high quality limestone. The congregation liked the use of rock faced stone so much that they chose it again in 1929 when they hired Eugene Groves to design the Education Building. That large structure combines almost identical stone work with Elizabethan styling that harmonizes with the church without being imitative.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, 1996.

Date of Form: 1/23/2011

Property Name Second Missionary Baptist Church

Address 407 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1894

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/04/80)

District name, if applicable:

Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community
Thematic Resource Listing (Listed 09/04/80)

Link(s):

Style: Romanesque Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):



Description and History

The construction of this church on a prominent corner at the west edge of Downtown in 1894 was funded in part by a loan from John William "Blind" Boone. Boone's musical career was launched at a concert at their former building in 1880, and his home of more than thirty years is located on the lot directly north of this building.

This was not the first building for the congregation, which was established as the African American Baptist Church in 1866 by the Rev. William F. Brooks. They met at first in the home of John Lange, Sr., and soon relocated to the Cummings Academy, a local school for the black community. The first dedicated church building was erected at Fifth and Cherry in 1873, and the growing congregation moved to this facility in 1894.

The building has a modified cruciform plan with a large square bell tower at the entranceway. It uses the popular local combination of red brick walls and pale limestone ornamentation, with simple Romanesque Revival detailing that includes grouped round-arched windows that retain their original stained glass sashes. The windows were installed in 1894 for well over \$1000, a steep price at the time.

The bell tower was originally capped with a pyramidal roof; its loss is the only exterior change of note to have taken place before the early 21st century, when a northern addition to the building added support space for the congregation. The addition relates to the original building without being imitative, via similar materials and a simplified interpretation of the older design features.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html;
National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/3/2011

Property Name Jesse Hall

Address 801 Conley Ave.

Year Built: 1895

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Bell, M. Fred



Description and History

Jesse Hall is the main administration building at the University of Missouri. It has been the centerpiece of the campus since its construction in 1895.

Jesse Hall replaced the original administration building for the University, Academic Hall, which was destroyed by fire January 9, 1892. The columns from that building still stand in the center of Francis Quadrangle. Jesse Hall is named after Richard Henry Jesse, who served as president of the University from 1891-1908. The high dome, which is visible from many parts of the city, was inspired by the dome on the 1870s Connecticut State Capitol building. In 1953-54 an addition on the east side allowed the expansion and renovation of Jesse Auditorium, which has been used as a venue for a wide variety of live entertainment.

Jesse Hall anchors the north end of Francis Quadrangle, which occupies the original grounds of the University of Missouri. Francis Quadrangle was created in the immediate aftermath of the fire that destroyed Academic Hall in 1892. The quadrangle was laid out by Calvin M. Woodward, a curator who was the director of the Manual Training School of Washington University in St. Louis. He sketched a plan for redeveloping the grounds around the ruined building within a few days of the fire, and Fulton architect Morris Frederick Bell was engaged to further develop the site plan and design the six new buildings called for in Woodward's sketch. Remarkably, all six buildings were completed in less than five years. The large buildings Bell created for the new quadrangle form a cohesive grouping that has been sensitively maintained by the University. Bell's designs feature irregular massing and an eclectic mix of architectural motifs that were typical of Late Victorian Architecture.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Overby, Osmund. Walking Tour of MU Campus, (1997 typescript from the author.); National Register Nomination for Francis Quadrangle.

Date of Form: 1/8/2011

Property Name Flood, Sally, House

Address 1620 Hinkson Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1895

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Queen Anne

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This large frame house is one of the most intact Queen Anne style houses in Columbia. It was built ca. 1895 for Sally Flood, a prominent early public school teacher.

The Sally Flood House is one of the largest and most highly styled houses in the Benton-Stephens neighborhood. It features many elements that are typical of the Queen Anne style, including a complex roofline, cut-away bay windows and a wrap-around porch. The spindled frieze and slender turned posts of the porch offer classic examples of the type of Victorian "gingerbread" common to Queen Anne style houses.

Sally Flood was the daughter of pioneer Baptist minister Noah Flood, who was active in the administration of the Baptist Female College (now Stephens College) in the 1870s. His connections no doubt helped him secure a good education for his daughter, which she put to use as a public school teacher. Miss Flood taught first grade at nearby Benton Elementary School from 1896 until her death in 1915. Her funeral brought an overflow crowd to the Baptist Church, and the July 6, 1915 edition of the Columbia Daily Tribune reported that "In her death the people of Columbia lost a real public servant."

The twelve-room dwelling became a boarding house during the 1930s and 1940s, and was in danger of being converted to multiple apartments in the late 1970s, when it was purchased by the Gooden family. The Goodens spent the next decade restoring exterior elements and updating systems throughout the house. It has been well-maintained ever since and serves as an anchor in the Benton-Stephens neighborhood.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 12/6/2010

Property Name East Campus Neighborhood Historic District

Address University Ave. and College Avenue **Year Built:** ca. 1895-1940s

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

National Register District

District name, if applicable:

East Campus Historic District (Listed 02/16/96)

Link(s):

Style: Varied

Property Type: Historic District

Architect (s):



Description and History

This was the first residential neighborhood in Columbia to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is the largest residential historic district in the city, encompassing approximately 60 acres and 296 buildings.

The East Campus Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1996. It was listed for significance in the areas of Community Planning and Development, and Architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1895 to 1945. The area was developed during an early 20th century building boom in Columbia, and it became a favored upper middle class neighborhood. Many leading citizens built homes there, and the neighborhood functioned as a tightly-knit community throughout the period of significance.

The houses in the district are representative of the architectural styles and vernacular types found in Columbia neighborhoods in the early 20th century. Brick and frame bungalows and foursquares are extremely common, as are Colonial Revival and other period houses. The vast majority of the buildings in the district retain integrity of design, materials, setting and craftsmanship; of the 225 dwellings located there, 211 are contributing. In addition, 51 of the 71 outbuildings are contributing buildings. The neighborhood also contains three of the few intact brick streets to be found in Columbia, all of which are counted as contributing structures.

The boundaries of the district include an area roughly bounded by Bouchelle, College, University, and High Streets, as well as parts of Willis, Bass, Dorsey, and Anthony Streets, and all of Ingleside Drive

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/11/2011

Property Name Calvary Episcopal Church

Address 123 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1899

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Gothic Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):

Hale, Mary Louise (later Mary Hale Lafon)



Description and History

The Calvary Episcopal Church was one of the first major commissions by a female architect in Columbia. It was built from plans drawn by Mary Louise Hale in 1899.

Calvary Episcopal Church was founded by ten residents of Columbia as a mission of the Diocese of Missouri in May of 1855. The original church building, which was located on Broadway between Fifth and Sixth streets, burned in 1898. The present building was donated to the parish by the Rollins family, to serve as a memorial to Capt. James H. Rollins, son of James S. Rollins.

In an effort to attract the services of the best architect they could afford, the congregation held a contest to select a design for the new church. The contest was won by Mary Louise Hale, a young woman who was just beginning her architectural career.

Hale was born ca. 1870 and lived in Columbia in the latter part of the 19th century. In addition to securing a degree from the University, she studied in the St. Louis office of architect J. G. Cairns from 1893 to 1897. She apparently returned to Columbia soon after she left Cairns' office; this was one of her first local commissions. It was far from her last. An article that ran in the Columbia paper in late 1899 noted that she had some fifteen other projects in the works at that time, and that she was "the only successful female architect in the state." That article also explained that "as an Episcopalian, she took great delight" in the design of this building.

Hale incorporated elements of the original church building that had survived the fire, including several stained glass windows. The three windows over the current entrance on the east, and the baptismal window in the northeast alcove all came from the original 1855 church. A parish house was added to the north side of the church property in 1956, and the two buildings were linked via a limestone addition in 2003.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Columbia Missourian, 11/17/1899; <http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html>.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Parker Memorial Hospital

Address 406 S. Sixth St.

Year Built: ca. 1899

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Renaissance Revival

Property Type: Hospital

Architect (s):

Nolan, Thomas



Description and History

Parker Memorial Hospital, a Renaissance Revival style building which was completed in 1900, was the first, and for many years the only, hospital in Columbia. It is important as the birthplace of the city's robust healthcare industry. (By the 1970s, Columbia had one hospital bed for every 36 residents, second only to Rochester Minnesota, the home of the Mayo Clinic.) Columbia architect Thomas Nolan drew the plans, possibly in consultation with the Kansas City architectural firm of Marshall and Brown.

The building was named after William L. Parker, a Columbia resident who made his fortune in a variety of activities that included gold mining in California and farming in Boone County. Parker initiated the project with a \$15,000 donation, which was supplemented by a \$10,000 appropriation from the Missouri General Assembly, and donations from local women's organizations.

An additional donation from Adolphus Busch, founder of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., helped with the construction of the Busch Surgery Amphitheater, located in the east side of the building. Early photos of the amphitheater show a different attitude towards sterility in a surgical environment than one would find today. The large open room had a level space in the center for an operating table, surrounded by high risers filled with wooden chairs which would accommodate a sizable audience of students.

Although the hospital focused upon training aspiring doctors and nurses enrolled at the University, it also operated for a public benefit, as a condition of Parker's donation as well as the state funding it received. One condition of Parker's donation was that needy patients would be treated without charge.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee J. Rooney **Sources:** Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 12/30/2010

Property Name St. Clair Hall

Address 1001 Rogers Street

Year Built: ca. 1900

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Hale, Mary Louise (later Mary Hale LaFon)



Description and History

The construction of St. Clair Hall in 1900 began an ambitious building program that resulted in a finely detailed collection of buildings on Bass Commons.

One of the largest and most prominent buildings in the historic core of the campus, St. Clair Hall was designed by Mary Louise Hale. The project took place at a time when female architects were extremely unusual. In 1899, the local paper described Hale as "the only successful female architect in the State."

Hale was born ca. 1870 in Missouri and lived in Columbia in the latter part of the 19th century. In addition to securing a degree from the University, she studied in the St. Louis office of architect J. G. Cairns from 1893 to 1897. She returned to Columbia soon after she left Cairns' office, and by 1899 had a thriving local practice. The article cited above noted that she had completed a house and a large new church, and had some fifteen other projects in the works. She married Thomas LaFon shortly after the turn of the century and moved to University City, Missouri, where she continued her architectural career as Mary Hale LaFon.

St. Clair Hall was one of the projects she was working on when profiled by the Columbia paper in 1899. The newspaper noted that the new building was expected to cost \$60,000, and that it would be "a massive dormitory of brick and stone in the Elizabethan style of architecture." That "Elizabethan" style is also commonly referred to as Collegiate Gothic, after its vast popularity on college campuses in the early 1900s.

Hale's design for St. Clair Hall established a precedent for the architectural development that took place at the school over the next several decades. All of the buildings that ring Bass Commons today utilize stylistic elements that complement those found on St. Clair Hall.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Missouri Herald, 11/17/1899.

Date of Form: 1/17/2011

Property Name Athens Hotel

Address 821 E. Walnut St.

Year Built: ca. 1902

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Romanesque Revival

Property Type: Hotel

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Athens Hotel is the largest historic hotel in Downtown Columbia.

The Romanesque Revival style brick and stone building occupies much of a city block near the Boone County Courthouse Square. Brick piers divide the wide facade into smaller bays, each of which contains an open storefront at the ground floor and evenly spaced windows in the top two floors. The window openings are accented with rock-faced limestone sills and lintels, and one bay is accented with a taller parapet wall and a massive limestone archway. Historic Sanborn maps show that the hotel lobby was at the east end of the building; the arch no doubt served as the main hotel entranceway.

The Hotel Athens opened for business on August 3, 1902. It was built for local businessman Henry H. Tandy. The name was likely based upon Columbia's nickname, the "Athens of Missouri," after its status as the seat of the University of Missouri. The Athens Hotel quickly became known for its Sunday dinner clientele, large dining rooms, and elegant interiors.

Tandy sold the hotel in 1919, and the new owners renamed it the Columbian Hotel. In 1940, it became the Ben Bolt Hotel and operated under that name until 1976, when the upper floors were converted to apartments and renamed the Wabash Apartments. The upper floors still contain apartments. The ground floor houses commercial and office space.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 10/28/2010

Property Name West Broadway Historic District

Address 300-900 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1902-ca. 1953

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

National Register District

District name, if applicable:

West Broadway Historic District (Listed 04/27/10)

Link(s):

Style: Varied

Property Type: Historic District

Architect (s):



Description and History

The West Broadway Historic District contains several blocks of properties that together form an impressive residential gateway to downtown Columbia. When this neighborhood was developed in the early 20th century, it was located between the western city limits and a toll road that led to the Missouri River. It offered county living and city convenience and soon developed into a residential neighborhood of choice.

The neighborhood was listed in the National Register in 2010, for significance in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The district includes most of the properties that face West Broadway in the 300 to 900 blocks of the street, for a total of 21 acres of land and 69 intact historic residential buildings.

The district contains an intact collection of historic residential architecture. The houses of the district utilize architectural styles and vernacular types common to 20th century housing developments across the country, and they offer a representative cross-section of popular residential architecture of the period. All of the contributing primary buildings are houses, which vary in size and style, from large Victorian and Colonial Revival houses, to relatively modest bungalows. The oldest contributing house in the district was built ca. 1902, the newest ca. 1953; most were built before 1930.

The area also retains original patterns of development that were established in a large part by local real estate developer John A. Stewart, who at one time or another owned 49 of the 58 lots in the district. His lots along West Broadway were among the first in the city to have set-back requirements and building restrictions associated with them. Those regulations established a pattern of development that has endured for the better part of a century.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/06/2011

Property Name Launer Auditorium School

Address 901 Rogers St. (Columbia College) **Year Built:** ca. 1903

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Launer Hall was the second major building to be erected on the campus of Columbia College (then Christian College) in the 20th century. It was built to house an auditorium, with an attached chapel, library, gymnasium and art studio. A roof garden above the auditorium provided room for outdoor exercise and open-air programs.

As would be appropriate for a building program at a college for women, the construction project was administered by women. The project was overseen by Mrs. Luella St. Clair and Mrs. Moore, who at the time were co-presidents of the College. Luella (nee Wilcox) St. Clair succeeded her husband Frank St. Clair as the president of the school in 1893. (Her husband died suddenly just a few months after being appointed to that position.) When Mrs. St. Clair developed pneumonia in 1896, Mrs. Moore, who was her friend and a board member of the school, agreed to share the post of president. They were co-presidents while the new auditorium building was being planned and constructed.

They worked together closely to get the job done, to the point that they took over ownership of the entire school property to help secure funding. When fundraising faltered and credit proved to be unavailable, transferring ownership was seen as the only way the project could be funded; the women had much better bank credit and personal resources than the struggling college. The plan worked. The money was raised and the building was completed, after which they deeded the school property back to the college.

Launer Hall was designed to complement St. Clair Hall, which was built nearby just to the east. Major rehabilitation projects in 1992 and 1997 preserved the historic integrity while updating interior finishes and mechanical systems. The original auditorium is still used for convocations and live performances.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/17/2011

Property Name Harrell, George Jr., House

Address 214 St. Joseph St. **Year Built:** ca. 1903

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

Boone County Historic Site, 2001.

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

St. Joseph Street is one of the oldest residential areas in central Columbia; it was platted for residential use in the 1860s and lined with houses by the 1890s. Unlike other residential neighborhoods near the city center, this one was not overtaken by commercial development; the street is still lined with houses.

The Harrell family lived on this block for close to half a century. George Harrell Sr. bought two of the first lots on the street from James Kelley, who subdivided the surrounding 10 acres into house lots just after the Civil War. Harrell built a house at 300 St. Joseph (just north of this one) around 1869, and is said to have operated a dry cleaning business out of a building at the back of the property. He raised a family in that house. According to U. S. Census records, he was still living on St. Joseph with the family of his son George Harrell Jr. in 1900. Both men gave their occupation in the census as tailors; although the elder Harrell was probably retired, as he was in his 70s.

This house was built around 1903, probably for George Harrell, Jr. By 1907 the younger Mr. Harrell was living here, and his father was still living in the older house to the north. They were also business partners; the 1907 city directory shows that they owned the Harrell and Son Tailor Shop, at 13 S. Ninth Street. George Harrell, Jr. was still living in this house in 1915, and the Tailor Shop was still open as well. Sometime between 1915 and 1925, the original homestead was replaced with a newer house, and the Harrell family moved away.

The house built for the Harrells in 1903 continues to serve as a residence. A recent owner, touring musician Elizabeth Westergaard, dubbed the house the Holy Road House, after her touring company Holy Road Touring, which was based in the building.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "Harrell House," Boone County Historical Society, Historic Site Files; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; 1900 population census.

Date of Form: 1/18/2011

Property Name Ridgeway, James and Suzie, House

Address 611 W. Worley

Year Built: ca. 1904

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Late Victorian house is a landmark in the Smithton Valley neighborhood, and a great example of the positive effect historic preservation can have in the city's older urban areas.

James and Suzie Ridgeway bought a large lot in the newly platted Garth's Addition to Columbia from local real estate developer John Stewart in 1903, and built this house sometime before 1913. The styling of the house indicates it was built soon after they bought the property. According to population census records, they were living on their farm in the Cedar township of Boone County when they bought the property, and were still living there at least part time in 1910. This house may have served as a second home in the city, or simply as an investment property.

The house exhibits a typical Late Victorian mix of architectural motifs. The steeply pitched front cross gable is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The house also features a distinctive semicircular front porch, curved cut-away corners and ornamental wall shingles, all of which were common to Queen Anne style houses of the time. Located on a corner lot at the northern terminus of Ridgeway Street, it is one of the more prominent houses in the neighborhood. Ridgeway Street presumably takes its name from this property. The Ridgeways owned it when the street was created as part of the Smithton Subdivision in 1907.

By the time the current owners, Gil and Verna Harris Laboy, purchased the property in 1994, the house was in poor condition; the distinctive front porch was in bad enough shape that there had been talk of wholesale replacement. The Laboys chose restoration over replacement, starting with the porch and continuing throughout the house. Years of careful attention on their part have preserved it for generations to come.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Property Abstract, on file with owner Gil Laboy.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Chandler, Olive and Kennard, House

Address 1404 E. Broadway **Year Built:** ca. 1905

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tucked into the Stephens College campus is the last of what was originally a row of comparable houses that lined this part of the street. The highly intact frame house has a stone foundation, original weatherboards and simple Victorian embellishments such as polygonal window bays and dentil molding at the eaves. By the time it was built in the early 20th century, the popularity of Victorian styling was waning, soon to be replaced by more sedate lines of Classically inspired architecture. The simple massing and restrained ornamentation of this house reflects the new trend.

The house was built around 1905, probably for Kennard and Olive Chandler, and it was her home for at least 35 years. Mr. Chandler was one of Columbia's many early grocers. He operated a small grocery store at 26 South 9th Street about the time this house was built, and was still a self-employed grocer when recorded by the U. S. Census in 1910. He may have died a few years after that census record was made. A 1917 directory listed only Olive Chandler as the owner of this house, and the 1920 census shows that she was married to Dr. Stephen D. Smith by that time. They were living in this house, along with Smith's eighteen year old daughter, and Olive and Kennard Chandler's two children. The blended family occupied this house into the early 1940s or later.

The location would have been convenient for Dr. Smith. He had a downtown office in the Exchange National Bank office building a few blocks to the west, and may also have seen patients at the Boone County Hospital, just two blocks to the east.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: U. S. Population Census Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 12/30/2010

Property Name Columbia Post Office

Address 1 S. Seventh St.

Year Built: ca. 1905

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: Post Office

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is the first building in Columbia specifically constructed to serve as a post office.

Although Columbia had postal service from the very first days of its existence, the post office operated out of rented space in the business district until this building was completed ca. 1905. It retained that function until 1936, when U. S. Representative Nelson petitioned Congress to sell the building to the City of Columbia for use as a library. It was the only public library in the city until 1971. It then became a municipal building; it housed the Columbia Water and Light Department from 1971-1976, followed by the Columbia Parks and Recreation and Human Resources Departments.

On Columbia Heritage Day, October 29, 1977, the old post office was dedicated as the Ann Hawkins Gentry Building. It is named to honor early Columbia postmaster Ann Hawkins Gentry, the second woman in the nation to receive official appointment as postmaster. Gentry served as the postmaster for Columbia from 1838 to 1865, a period that spanned the terms of nine U. S. Presidents. She was appointed by U. S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, a friend of the family. The mother of thirteen children and widow of a soldier, civic leader, statesman, and business leader, Gentry was noted for her courage and good judgment.

In 2004, the city undertook a careful historic rehabilitation of the building. The project included a full update of mechanical systems as well as the reversal of several historically inappropriate alterations that had taken place over the years. The project was guided in part by historic photos of the building, which were especially helpful when it came time to replace ca. 1960s window sashes with more historically accurate units.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; National
Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/18/2011

Property Name Buchroeder, Arthur and Susie, House

Address 1411 Anthony Street

Year Built: ca. 1906

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

unknown



Description and History

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was built ca. 1906 for Arthur and Susie Buchroeder. It is one of several houses in the East Campus neighborhood that have been returned to single family use after being converted to multifamily housing in the last half of the 20th century.

The gambrel roof is characteristic of the Dutch Colonial style, which was popular nationally from about 1895 into the 1930s. Front-facing gambrel roofs like this one were favored by pattern-book companies, and were most often used between 1905 and 1915.

Arthur Buchroeder was an early owner of Buchroeder's Jewelry Store, which has been operating in downtown Columbia since 1896. The jewelry store was a family operation; his father John H. Buchroeder was also involved in the business, as was Otto Buchroeder, who may have been his brother. The 1910 population census shows that John H. Buchroeder was living in this house with Arthur and Susie at the time, and he and Arthur were each listed as watchmakers. Arthur and Susie Buchroeder built this house shortly after their marriage, and made it their home for the rest of their lives. It was in their family until 1946.

It was the home of the Niemann family for the next three decades, after which it was converted into a boarding house, a fate suffered by a number of houses in the area in that time period. Deadbolts and padlocks were installed on doors to convert the living room, dining room, and bedrooms into separate living quarters, and the house had large numbers of tenants for nearly two decades. It was rescued from life as a boarding house in 1993, and the current owners purchased it in 1996. They repaired damage done when it was a boarding house, did foundation repairs, patched cracked plaster and added reproduction textured wallpaper to several rooms. One special find was an original pocket door, which had been sealed inside the wall, undamaged, with the brass key still in the lock. (Street numbers have changed over the years. The address for this property was 1407 Anthony until sometime after 1945.)

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses, 1986.

Date of Form: 1/15/2013

Property Name Duncan, Joseph and Mary, House

Address 1602 Hinkson Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1906

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2011

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Queen Anne/Dutch Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the most intact houses in one of Columbia's oldest residential neighborhoods. The recent restoration of original elements such as diamond-paned wood windows, wood siding, and patterned shingles makes it particularly notable.

The house was built ca. 1906 for retired farmer Joseph W. Duncan and his wife Mary. It is located in one of Columbia's original residential subdivisions. Now known as Benton-Stephens, much of this area was added to Columbia as Stephens' First and Second Additions before 1875, and by the time this house was built, it was an established neighborhood.

The refined styling and unusual combination of architectural styles on this relatively small house invites speculation that it was built from mail-order plans. Gambrel roofs were particularly popular with plan companies, starting in the late 1890s and continuing into the 1930s. Although the presence of a gambrel roof generally categorizes a house of this period as Dutch Colonial, this one also utilizes an assortment of embellishments more often associated with Queen Anne style houses. The large pent ends of the gambrel roof are filled with the type of patterned shingles that typify Queen Anne style houses of the late 1800s and early 1900s. The house also retains an impressive set of original window sashes. The upper sashes of most windows have diamond muntin patterns, and the large bay window in the front has lozenge shaped lights, both of which are more typical of Queen Anne than Colonial Revival style houses.

This house is also notable in that it has early or original wood siding that has not been covered with vinyl or otherwise altered. Recent restoration work by the present owners greatly improved the condition of the house and set a high neighborhood standard for historic preservation.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/26/2011

Property Name "Peanut Brittle" Houses

Address 504, 608 & 704 Westmount Avenue

Year Built: 1906

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

LaFon, Mary Hale (previously Mary Louise Hale)



Peanut Brittle Homes

A. 504 Westmount

B. 608 Westmount

C. 704 Westmount
2001

Description and History

These three houses are known locally as the "peanut brittle houses," after their unusual construction materials. The walls are built of concrete blocks that have pebbles imbedded into their faces to give the general appearance of cut stone blocks. They are also significant in that they all appear to be the work of a female architect, Mary Hale LaFon. It is known that LaFon designed 704 and probable that she drew the plans for the other two as well. Although LaFon was living in University City near St. Louis when these houses were built, she was no stranger to Columbia. She had a degree from the University of Missouri, and lived and worked as an architect in Columbia around the turn of the 20th century, as Mary Louise Hale. (She married civil engineer Thomas LaFon around 1905.)

704 Westmount was built for Dr. C. S. Wildman in 1906. A profile of the Wildman house was published in the November 1908 issue of Beautiful Homes magazine. LaFon wrote for the magazine and no doubt had a hand in its selection for that publication.

608 Westmount, also built in 1906, was constructed for the Hendrick family. It was the home of Professor Edwin Pickett for the last half of the 20th century.

504 Westmount was built in 1906 for University professor Winterton C. Curtis, who lived there for nearly half a century. Curtis was a nationally recognized zoologist who testified at the famous Scopes Monkey Trial in 1925. In 1957 he wrote an informative first hand account of the early days of the Westmount neighborhood.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Winterton, Curtis, A Damned Yankee Professor in Little Dixie.
1957.

Date of Form: 9/21/2010

Property Name Hamilton- Brown Shoe Factory

Address 1123 Wilkes Boulevard

Year Built: ca. 1907

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (7/19/02)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Shoe Factory

Architect (s):

Simon Associates (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The former Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company factory is notable for its architecture as well as its place in Columbia's commercial history.

This was the first large multistory factory in Columbia, and it is the largest historic manufacturing building in the community today. It is also a significant example of an early public-private partnership. It was built as a part of an incentive package that community leaders developed to entice the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company to open a plant in Columbia. The Columbia Commercial Club raised money for the land and the construction of the factory and a new railroad spur, and the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company agreed to operate the plant and employ a certain number of local residents for at least 10 years.

Both sides kept their end of the bargain. The building served as a shoe factory until early 1931, when it was closed in response to the Great Depression. The factory reopened three years later, and within another three years shoe manufacturing employment there reached 650, more than double its pre-closing level. By the time of the Second World War, the building had been taken over by the Ar-Cel Garment Company and by the Fahlin Manufacturing Company. The Fahlin company used the facility to fabricate snow shoes, skis, toboggans and--appropriately enough for the times--military aircraft propellers. An original Fahlin Propellor was installed in the lobby of the building at the conclusion of a comprehensive historic rehabilitation that was done by the current owners, the Atkins Companies. This is one of several historic rehabilitation projects in Columbia that have been completed by the Atkins family.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 12/14/2010

Property Name Stewart, John A. and Clara, House

Address 700 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1908

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

West Broadway Historic District (Listed 04/27/10)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This house is significant for its association with John A. Stewart, as well as its architectural styling.

Judge John A. Stewart developed much of the "Old Southwest" neighborhood in Columbia. He platted the Westwood and Westmount subdivisions located south of this house and built scores of houses in the area over the years. He has been credited as the first developer to incorporate improvements such as utility connections and improved streets into his subdivisions, and was also one of the first to use building restrictions and set back requirements to ensure high quality development in his subdivisions.

Although most of the houses built by Stewart were speculative ventures, this one was built to serve as his family home in 1908. It was built for his second wife Clara and their family. The 1910 population census for the household records a large number of residents at that time: John and Clara Stewart shared the house with five children and Mrs. Stewart's mother, and there were also two servants, one of whom had two children.

The house is a contributing building in the West Broadway Historic District. It is identified in the National Register nomination as the most intact Late Victorian house in that district. It features a typically Victorian richness of wall materials that include two different types of weatherboards, fishscale shingles, and elaborate eave brackets. Many original interior details survive as well, including pocket doors, beveled stained-glass windows, hardwood floors, a sleeping porch, and one of the first master bedrooms with an attached bath built in Columbia. The property also features a matching historic carriage house, a rare survivor of earlier days and the only two-story outbuilding in the historic district.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 10/11/2010

Property Name Hudson, James A., House

Address 111 S. Glenwood Avenue **Year Built:** ca. 1908

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built ca. 1909 for James A. Hudson, this large house offers an upscale interpretation of the Craftsman style.

Hudson was a prominent Columbian who was active in the the development of a good statewide road system at the time this house was built. He was chairman of the Columbia Special Roads District Commission and helped write road legislation for the state of Missouri. It is possible he was involved with the decision to pave this part of Glenwood with brick in 1909; it is the only brick street in the Westwood Addition.

The house is highly intact, inside and out. Interior features of note include Ionic columns in the entry hall, leaded glass windows, and stained glass light fixtures. The house also boasts two working Rumford fireplaces. Named for Count Rumford – aka Benjamin Thompson, an inventor during the American Revolution – Rumford fireplaces still exist, but are often buried behind renovations, says Jim Buckley, who has reinvented the famous fireplace for today's homeowners.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. He included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. Stewart required a minimum investment of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000. Hudson would have had no trouble meeting that figure for a house of this size; it is one of the larger houses on the block.

Street addresses changed over the years, this was 11 S. Glenwood in 1917.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Property Name Welch Military Academy

Address 24 E. Stewart Rd.

Year Built: ca. 1908

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Greek Revival

Property Type: Military Academy

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tucked away on a hilltop overlooking the University of Missouri Campus, the current Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE) Fraternity house has a diverse history of use. It has served as a military academy, a women's dorm, and even a hotel and campground.

Colonel J. B. Welch bought 18 acres on what was then the western edge of Columbia from Flora Gray on June 16, 1902. He began construction on a large new brick building for a military academy soon after purchasing the property. After a grand start the mansion-academy burned in 1907. It was rebuilt by 1908, when it is labeled as "University Military Academy" on the Columbia Sanborn map. The school closed sometime after the death of Colonel Welch in 1915, but the building found a new use around 1920, when it became a women's dormitory for the University of Missouri. Known then as Welch Hall, the dorm was home to 40 women.

The property almost became the site of Hickman High School. In 1925 Colonel Welch's widow offered the board of education a good price for the academy building and the full 18-acre site. The board decided to go with a northern location instead, which was at that time closer to the city's population center. Mrs. Welch sold the mansion a year later to Judge Stewart and Sons, who converted it to a hotel and campground known as Oak Hill Hotel.

In 1929, the SAE Fraternity bought the Oak Hill Hotel from Stewart and moved into the former academy building. The house was restored/remodeled in 1962 and again in the summer of 1964, at a cost of \$100,000. The sixty-two year old house, with sixty-two SAE members in residence, suffered from a major fire on February 14, 1965. The house, heavily damaged, was rebuilt at a cost of \$400,000.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987, p. 384.

Date of Form: 1/20/2011

Property Name Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot

Address 402 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (1/29/79)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: Railroad Depot

Architect (s):

H. J. B., MKT Architectural Department



Description and History

The Missouri Kansas and Texas (MKT) Railroad Depot was constructed at the height of the railroad era in Columbia, after river travel fell from favor and before the rise of the automobile.

The MKT railroad experienced a rapid period of growth in the late 19th century, with the development of a line that extended from St. Louis to Houston, Texas. As part of that development, the company added a branch to Columbia in 1892. (The branch connected to the main line at McBaine.) The first MKT depot in Columbia was built in 1901. It was a modest frame structure that was used for only a few years.

Construction on the existing building began in December, 1908. The Missouri Statesman proclaimed that the "station will be modern, convenient and commodious. It will possess everything a first class, modern station in a town the size of Columbia requires inside and out and will be a beautiful structure." While it is believed that no other example of this particular depot plan exists, the building does exhibit many design elements found on other surviving MKT depots. Characteristics that are common to MKT depots of this time period include masonry construction, wide overhanging eaves, red roof tiles and a prominent polygonal tower that projects well above the roofline.

The station saw thousands of travelers over the next half century. While a typical train on the branch consisted of a single 60-seat passenger car plus baggage and freight, special trains for football games and other events were known to include as many as thirty cars with room for 3,000 people. The station was closed in the late 1960s or early 1970s, but found new life as the Katy Station in the late 1970s, when it was the subject of one of the first historically sensitive rehabilitation projects to take place in downtown Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/18/2011

Property Name Taylor, John and Elizabeth, House

Address 716 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (5/25/01); Part of a National Register District; Columbia Preservation Overlay

District name, if applicable:

West Broadway Historic District (Listed 04/27/10)

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This early Colonial Revival house is one of the largest and most intact dwellings in the West Broadway Historic District. It has long been recognized as an important historic resource. In 1999, it became one of the first buildings in the city to be designated as a local historic landmark, and it was individually listed in the National Register in 2001. Finally, in 2010 it was included in the West Broadway Historic District.

The house was built for one of Columbia's leading businessmen, John Newton Taylor, and his wife Elizabeth. John Taylor owned several different businesses when he built this house, including a music store in downtown Columbia. A native of Pennsylvania, he attended school only until the age of 12, after which he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker. He eventually moved to Huntsville, in Randolph County, Missouri to open a furniture and undertaking business, and later opened piano and furniture stores in several mid-Missouri towns, including Columbia. (The Columbia store opened in 1896, and later moved to the Virginia Building at 111 S. 9th.)

Architecturally, the house is typical of early Colonial Revival houses, in that it combines Queen Anne characteristics with simple massing and architectural detailing borrowed from 18th century American architecture. That combination also reflects the time period in which the house was constructed. The early 1900s were a time of transition, when the highly ornamental designs of the Victorian era were giving way to simpler forms and cleaner lines.

The home saw an extensive historic rehabilitation in 2000 and 2001. Before the project started, it was covered with vinyl siding and divided into several small rental units. The fully restored exterior now serves as a visual anchor in the center of the historic district.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Matthews, Laura, House

Address 206 S. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built in 1909 for Laura Matthews, this is one of the older houses in the Westwood Addition, and one of few frame houses in the neighborhood.

The house is unusually large to have served as the home of a single woman in the early 1900s. Miss Matthews had it built between 1907 and 1909, and it served as her home into the early 1920s. According to U. S. census records, Matthews was working as a stenographer and living in the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Dearing in 1900.

Later residents of the house read like a Who's Who of Columbia in the 20th century: Anderson Hardware proprietors Orlie and Erma Anderson; MU publications director William Young and his wife Laura; MFA-Shelter insurance vice-president William Toler and his wife Martha, and Ellis Fischel oncologist Reginald Pugh and his wife Lois.

In 1984 it became the home of MU journalism school dean James Atwater and his journalism professor wife, Patricia. Named the journalism school dean in 1983, James Atwater was a correspondent and senior editor at Time Magazine before coming to the University of Missouri. He wrote Time cover stories for such pivotal events as the Cuban missile crisis and John Glenn's flight into space. During his six years as dean, Atwater raised more than \$14 million for the journalism school.

Although modern vinyl siding has impacted the historic integrity, the house is largely intact and would be immediately recognizable to Miss Matthews and the other early 20th century residents.

Street addresses changed over the years; this house had an address of 104 South Glenwood when new.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Property Name Hyde, Lincoln and Emma, House

Address 509 Thilly Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman Foursquare

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This house is a testament to the long-term popularity of the Westmount Addition to Columbia. It was occupied by the family of the original builders for nearly a century.

The house was built ca. 1910 for Abraham Lincoln Hyde. It was the third house built on Thilly Avenue. Mr. Hyde taught bridge engineering at the University of Missouri from 1903 until 1935, when he retired as an emeritus professor. His first wife, Daisy Day, was the first chair of the MU Department of Home Economics. She died giving birth to their son Edward in 1915. Hyde later married University librarian Emma Fisher, and they lived here until their deaths in 1949 and 1957.

The house then became the property of Edward Hyde and his wife Mary Ruth (Rogers). Edward was an ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church and later served as a staff member of the University of Missouri library. They were both strong supporters of civil rights and Rev. Hyde was known for a lifelong effort to promote integration. The couple raised two children in Edward's childhood home, and lived there until moving to a retirement home in 2000.

Architecturally, the Hyde house can be classified as an American Foursquare. This is a typical foursquare, in that it is two stories tall with a hipped roof and a square plan that includes roughly four rooms per floor. The house features load-bearing brick walls and a high limestone foundation built from stone that was came from the same quarry as the stone used on the buildings of MU's White Campus.

The house benefitted from a major historic rehabilitation in the early 21st century, under the ownership of Scott Robinson and Cindi King. It looks very much as it did in 1909, and thanks to the recent update, should remain in service for another century.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Obituary for Edward Hyde, Columbia Daily Tribune, Sept. 10, 2005; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Boone County Courthouse

Address 705 E. Walnut St.

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Courthouse

Architect (s):

Felt, J. H.; Butler Rosenbury and Partners (Both rehabilitation projects)

Description and History



This is Boone County's third courthouse. It was built ca. 1909 by J. A. McCarter, from plans drawn by architect John H. Felt.

Felt had to go through a rigorous selection process; the courts interviewed 22 different architects for the job. The refined Classical Revival styling and graceful setting in the center of the courthouse square were well received in the community. The project even netted Felt another commission. The Guitar Building, which was built the next year on an adjacent lot, was also designed by his firm.

Columbia was designated the county seat on August 6, 1821. The first courthouse was built in 1824, but only lasted only 20 years. In 1845, County Commissioner William Jewell was charged with overseeing the construction of a new courthouse, which was placed into service in 1847.

The second courthouse was built at the southeast corner of the courthouse square, so that its columns would align with the columns of the University of Missouri's Academic Hall, which was then located at the other end of Eighth Street. Most of the second courthouse was demolished ca. 1909, to make way for the current building. Only the columns from the front portico were left in place. By that time the columns from Academic Hall were also freestanding, since that building had been destroyed by fire in 1892. The columns from those now-vanished buildings retain the visual link established in the 1800s.

The present courthouse has benefitted from two historic rehabilitation projects in the last quarter of a century, and is today in excellent condition.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Carrie Gartner

Sources: National Register Nomination for the Downtown Columbia Historic District; [//www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html](http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html)>.

Date of Form: 1/19/2011

Property Name Westfall, W.D.A. and Frederica, House

Address 703 Westmount

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This was one of the first houses built in the Westmount addition in Southwest Columbia.

The house was built ca. 1909, for W.D.A and Frederica Westfall, for \$5,000. Like many of his neighbors at the time, Mr. Westfall was a professor at the University of Missouri. At two and one-half stories, this is one of the largest houses in the Westwood Addition. The large size and somewhat sophisticated Craftsman styling could indicate that the house was professionally designed, or perhaps built from mail order plans. Although the type of half timbering used on the upper walls of the house is often associated with the Tudor Revival style, it was also used in Craftsman architecture. Gustav Stickley, the founder of the Craftsman movement, was particularly fond of this type of construction and published several plans for houses using half timbering his "Craftsman" magazine in the early 1900s.

By the time the house was purchased by Richard and Camile Wolken in 1965, it had fallen into disrepair. The Wolken's embarked upon a multiyear restoration project and were still doing minor work on the house as late as 2003, when it was named a Most Notable Historic Property by the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission. The Wolken's preserved as much original building fabric as possible and replaced those elements too far gone to save with appropriate new materials. They exercised the same level of care when it came time to work on the matching two bay carriage house at the back of the lot. The house and carriage house today look much as they did a century ago.

Street addresses and sometime even street names changed over the years; Westmount was named Hicks Street until the late 1920s or early 1930s, and the original house number here was 309.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses, 1986; Stickley, Gustav. Craftsman Homes, 1909 (1979 reprint.)

Date of Form: 1/26/2011

Property Name Harris, Ralph, House

Address 302 Westwood Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1909

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John A. Stewart, Builder



Description and History

This is one of several houses in the Westwood neighborhood that were built by John A. Stewart as speculative investments.

John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. Stewart routinely included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. He generally required new houses to be at least two stories tall, with a minimum construction budget of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000.

Stewart did not confine his activities to simply platting subdivisions, however. A biography written in 1924 noted that he had built and sold some 75 houses; this appears to be one of those houses. It was built when Stewart owned the property, but sold the next year to Ralph Harris. Harris kept it only a few years, after which it became the home of W. B. Nowell, a prominent local grocer.

The house utilizes an interesting blend of Dutch Colonial and Craftsman styling, both of which were relatively new styles at the time. The house features a typically Dutch Colonial gambrel roof, but a Craftsman style front porch and half timbering in the gable end, another element favored by Craftsman designers of the time. Stewart may have used mail-order plans; gambrel roofs were particularly popular with plan companies, starting in the late 1890s and continuing into the 1930s.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the historic address of this building was 120 Westwood.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/26/2011

Property Name Columbia's Brick Streets

Address Central Columbia

Year Built: ca. 1909-1912

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: n/a

Property Type: Streets

Architect (s):



Description and History

What was once a common paving material has become an increasingly rare link with the 20th century travel. Brick streets enjoyed local and nationwide popularity in the early 1900's. Columbia streets began to see brick paving in 1906, when parts of Broadway, Virginia Avenue and Walnut Street were covered with brick. As asphalt and other less expensive paving materials were developed, brick streets fell from favor and were gradually phased out, although many of Columbia's brick streets remained in service for decades.

Several brick streets in town have lasted a full century. Nine streets in Columbia retain early 20th century brick paving, and another two dozen still have a base layer of brick that was later covered with asphalt. Brick streets are making a comeback in many communities due to their historic ambiance and traffic calming properties. Although they cost more to refurbish when they need it, they last much longer than concrete or asphalt. Brick streets can last a century, and spot repairs can be done by replacing only a few bricks. Concrete can last almost as long as brick, but is prone to potholes, and asphalt will make it no more than 15 years.

Existing brick Streets in Columbia, with dates of installation:

Bouchelle Ave., 1909; Cherry Street, 1912; Glenwood Avenue, 1909; Lee Street, 1909; Sanford Street, (date unknown); S. Seventh Street, 1912; Short Street, 1909; University Avenue, 1911; Waugh Street, 1911. Of those, Bouchelle, University and Lee Street are designated historic resources as contributing elements of the East Campus Neighborhood Historic District. Historic brick streets covered with modern paving: parts of College Avenue, Broadway, Walnut, Eighth Street and Paris Road.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: USA Today. "Bricks Come Back to City Streets." 7/31/2003; "Brick Streets in Illinois." Illinois Preservation Series No. 12, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Hubbell Place Addition

Address 100 block Hubbell Dr. & 1200 block E. Walnut **Year Built:** ca. 1909-1945

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Varied

Property Type: Houses

Architect (s):



Description and History

Nestled at the northeast edge of downtown Columbia, the one-block long Hubbell Place Addition contains a nicely intact collection of early 20th century houses. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. Several of the lots facing Walnut already contained houses when the subdivision was platted, including at least two that were owned by siblings of John M. Hubbell, Bettie H. Hickman and S. C. Hubbell. (Those houses have since been demolished.) New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since. There are also three houses on E. Walnut St. which date to the 1910s; four others have since been demolished.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Kress Building

Address 1025 E. Broadway

Year Built: 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (3/09/05)

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Kress Architectural Department



Description and History

This building was constructed to house a Kress department store in 1910. It is significant as part of the Kress Company's architectural legacy, as well as for its place in the commercial history of downtown Columbia.

The Kress Company started out as a single five and ten cent store operated by Samuel H. Kress in 1896. The Kress company expanded over the next half century and it has been estimated that there were eventually close to four hundred Kress stores in the United States. Most Kress stores that opened after 1905, including this one, were in buildings specifically designed for the company by one of their staff architects. The Columbia Kress store also followed the company policy of locating on one of a towns' busiest roads (in this case Broadway).

The building has served continually in a commercial capacity since it opened in 1910. It was a Kress store from 1910 to 1946, and housed the Mehornay Furniture Company from 1946 until the late 1970's. Later tenants have included restaurants and nightclubs.

In 2005, the building saw a major historic rehabilitation, and was added to the National Register of Historic Places, for significance in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. It later suffered a loss of integrity in the early 21st century, when structural issues led to the removal of a tall shaped parapet and prominent bracketed cornice that originally ran along the upper facade of this building. The rest of the facade is relatively intact, however, as is the interior, and the building continues to reflect its long commercial history.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Miller Shoe Store #2

Address 800 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html

Style: Beaux-Arts

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Simon Associates (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

One of three buildings listed as a tiny historic district in 2003, the Miller building became part of the larger Downtown Columbia Historic District in 2006.

The smaller district was listed in part as recognition of the removal of a heavy concrete canopy that once obscured historic facades along several blocks of Broadway. At the time, this building and the two commercial buildings to its east were among the only historic buildings on Broadway that were not covered by the canopy. Demolition of the rest of the canopy in 2006 created a more cohesive group of intact historic commercial buildings, which facilitated the designation of the much larger Downtown Commercial Historic District.

This is the second commercial building owned by local boot and shoe merchant C. B. Miller. His first store is directly across the street, at 825 E. Broadway. This building, which dates to ca. 1910, reflects architectural trends of its time. It features Beaux Arts styling, dark "tapestry brick" walls and extensive cream-colored terra cotta ornamentation. The rough tapestry brick and glazed terra cotta were both relatively new building materials at the time. At least some of the terra cotta was custom fabricated; just below the capitals of oversized pilasters on the facade can be found squared medallions that incorporate composites of the letters C B M, for C. B. Miller. Miller's Shoe store occupied this building into the last half of the 20th century.

Although the building survived into the 21st century with minimal alterations, especially to the exterior, by 2003 it was in just fair condition and only partially occupied. A major historic rehabilitation in 2004 by the Atkins family created an open restaurant space on the ground floor and several new two-story apartments on the second and third floors. It has been fully occupied and sensitively maintained ever since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nominations.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Davidson, W. C. , House

Address 503 Edgewood Ave. **Year Built:** ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built in late 1909 or early 1910, this is one of the first houses to be built on Edgewood Avenue.

The house was built for W. C. Davidson, an instructor of Civil Engineering at the University of Missouri. A 1907 graduate of the University, Davidson taught there until 1911, when he became the deputy engineer for the Missouri State Highway Department. He moved away in 1914, for work in Ft. Worth Texas. Edward E. Brown was the next owner of the house.

It was later the home of Walter and Mary Angela Johnson. Walter Johnson taught Economics at the University of Missouri for many years--often to classes of more than 500 students. An engaging and popular lecturer, he was known as a "students' professor" for his dedication to teaching. He was also active in civic affairs and served on the Board of Trustees for Boone Hospital for 16 years.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. Those additions have often been recognized as the first in the city in which the developer (Stewart) supplied enhancements such as utility connections and improved streets; he also included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. He generally required new houses to be at least two stories tall, with a minimum construction budget of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000.

Street addresses changed over the years; early addresses for this house include 208 and 214 Edgewood.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Missouri Alumnus Magazine, Feb. 1917; Missouri Alumnus Magazine, Econ 51: Principles of Walter Johnson, Spring 2006.

Property Name Hubbell, Anna, House

Address 103 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on Lot 3 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 1203 1/2 East Walnut in 1914 and by 1925 it had changed to 1 Hubbell Drive. It became 103 Hubbell after 1948. It occupied the same lot as 105 through 1948. The house was owned by Mrs. J. P. Hubbell in 1911, Jno. Hubbell in 1916 and Bettie H. Hickman in 1926.

The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots. The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Heibel-March Drug Store

Address 900-902 N. Rangeline St.

Year Built: ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

Adjacent to Field Neighborhood Park can be found one of the largest historic neighborhood commercial buildings left in Columbia. The Heibel March Drug Store was built ca. 1910 and was for decades one of the most important commercial enterprises in this modest residential neighborhood.

The building is architecturally notable for the prism glass windows located above the open display widows of its large storefronts. Although prism glass tiles were popular for commercial storefronts in the early 20th century, few have survived to modern times, and they are now rare in Columbia.

From the Latin "lux" meaning "light" and "ferre," meaning "to carry," Luxfer prisms were a new twist on the Fresnel lenses that equipped lighthouses. Invented by James Pennycuik of Great Britain and patented in the U. S. in 1882, the lenses were once promoted as "The Century's Triumph in Lighting" because of their ability to pull light deep into a space without creating an uncomfortable glare. Light passing through a Luxfer prism can be 5 to 50 times brighter than ordinary glass, but the prisms diffuse the light to create a comfortable light source that was ideal for commercial applications.

Luxfer prisms lighted the Heibel-March building for several proprietors, including the Heibel family's grocery; March Pharmacy, Temple-Stephens General Store, as well as Curtis Black, who operated the store until 1955 with his wife Leona. Black recalls that many of his customers were workers in one of the neighborhood's largest historic buildings--the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Factory at 1123 Wilkes Blvd.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/17/2011

Property Name Jefferson Junior High School

Address 713 Rogers St.

Year Built: ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Jefferson Junior High School has been a Columbia Public School for over a century. It opened as Columbia's only high school in 1911, and became Jefferson Junior High in 1927.

There have been a total of three school buildings on this lot. The first was built ca. 1881, and another was added to the west side of the property ca. 1900. The 1880s building was used as both an elementary and a high school at various times, and for several years in the late 1890s, it was used for both. The second building was first called Columbia High School, but it was renamed Jefferson School in 1902 after it started to be used as an elementary school.

The 1880s school was razed in 1909 to make way for the building that still occupies the property, now Jefferson Junior High School. Ground breaking for the new school took place in March 1910, and the first classes were held there January 3, 1911. It served as the Columbia High School until Hickman High School was completed and placed in service in 1927, at which time it became Jefferson Junior High School. (The ca. 1900 building on the property was abandoned in 1927, and after attempts to update it failed, it was razed in the mid-1930s.)

Jefferson Junior High was the only junior high school in the community until the last third of the 20th century, and it was expanded several times to accommodate increasing numbers of students. An auditorium/gymnasium was built by the Works Progress Administration in 1934, a wing was added to the west side of the building in 1956, and a library was constructed in 1989. The school is now one of three junior high schools in Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/17/2011

Property Name Blanks, A. W. and Bernadine, House

Address 818 W. Rollins Rd.

Year Built: ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Queen Anne

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This large frame house is a classic example of Queen Anne style residential architecture.

The Queen Anne style was one of the most popular house styles of the Victorian era. Nationally, it was the house style of choice from 1880 to 1900, and continued to be used for houses into the early 1910s in some areas, including Columbia. This house is an archetypical Queen Anne house that may have been built from mail-order plans. It features textured wall surfaces, an elaborate one story porch and the quintessential corner tower topped by a conical roof. The front tower features curved walls, complete with window sashes that have custom curved panes of glass.

The house was built between 1909 and 1911 for A. W. and Bernadine Blanks. A. W. Blanks was a partner in the real estate and banking firm of Vesser and Blanks. When new, this house occupied a nine acre lot that was just outside the southern city limits, which ran along Rollins Road at the time. Across the street to the north of this property is the Westwood Addition, which was platted by John Stewart. Blanks had business with Stewart about the time this house was built. He and his partner, J. W. Vesser, teamed up with Stewart to subdivide a small tract of land in northern Columbia into "Rangeline Place" in 1911.

The Blanks family lived here at least through 1917, and it has had a variety of owners since that time. The nine acre tract was slowly subdivided into additional house lots, and the property is now surrounded by a residential neighborhood. The house was extended rearward in the 1980s, but has seen no alterations of note to the facade; it is one of the most intact Queen Anne style houses in Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses, 1986; Columbia Recorder's Office, Plat Records.

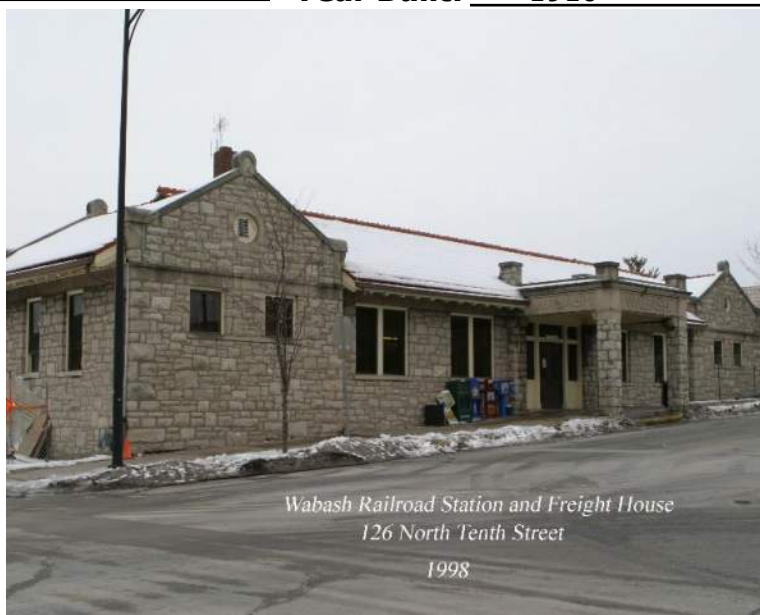
Date of Form: 12/22/2010

Property Name Wabash Station**Address** 126 N. Tenth St.**Year Built:** 1910**Year of HPC Notable Designation:** 1998**Other names or designations:**

Individual National Register Listing (10/11/79)

District name, if applicable:**Link(s):****Style:** Craftsman**Property Type:** Railroad Depot**Architect (s):**

ThreeSixty Architecture (2007 Rehabilitation)

**Description and History**

The Wabash Station has played an important role in area transportation for more than a century.

The Wabash Railroad Station opened on July 16, 1910 to serve as a depot for the Wabash Railroad. The Wabash Railroad had a long history in Columbia by that time. The Wabash, originally the North Missouri Railroad, built the first railroad connection to Columbia in 1867. The current stone depot replaced an older frame structure, which remained on the site as a freight depot into the late 20th century.

The Jacobean style depot that was built in 1910 was designed to serve as a passenger stations. It was built with native limestone walls, Ludowici tile roofing and an elegant interior that included a vaulted waiting room with mahogany millwork and hot water heat. The style and choice of stone construction were noted by some for their resemblance to the new buildings of the University of Missouri's White Campus. It was constructed by the Leonard Wolfe Construction Company.

The depot remained in service until 1964, when the Wabash line merged with the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Passenger service was discontinued after the merger and the building sat vacant for years. In 1979, the City of Columbia purchased the property, and sponsored a successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

That project launched years of sensitive public stewardship by the city of Columbia. In 1982, the city rehabilitated the property for use as a transit hub. More than two decades later, they invested even more time and effort into the property; a multimillion dollar rehabilitation and expansion project was completed in 2007. That project earned LEED certification. (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)

Text by: Deb Sheals**Sources:** National Register Nomination; "Wabash Station Celebrates 100 Years of Service," Columbia Missourian, July 17, 2010.**Date of Form:** 1/14/2011

Property Name Selvidge, Robert and Ivy, House

Address 404 Thilly Ave

Year Built: 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This large Craftsman style house was built in 1910 for Robert W. Selvidge, the Assistant Dean of the University of Missouri Department of Education, and his wife, Ivy Selvidge.

This was one of the first homes built on Thilly Avenue, which is in the Westmount Addition to Columbia. Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the nearby Westwood Addition a year later. Stewart included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. He generally required new houses to be at least two stories tall, with a minimum construction budget of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000.

Like many of the houses in Westmount, this was owned by several faculty members of the University. Later owners include other MU professors, including George Clark, Dean of MU's law school. In the 1920's, it was the home of Roy and Alice Richards, owners of Richard's Market, 909 E. Broadway. Around 1949, the Missouri Methodist Church bought the house and used it as a parsonage. Pastors included Rev. Aaron Williamson and Rev. Hugh Isbell. Edward and Virginia Etheridge bought the house in the late 1950s; Edward and his parents had lived two doors away since 1927.

In 2005 it was purchased by Amy and Brent Gardner, who did extensive renovation to the property, while carefully maintaining the most important historic features. It is highly intact, inside and out, with an early or original front porch and wood windows, as well as most original hardwood flooring and other millwork.

Street addresses changed over the years; the address here was originally 202 Thilly.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/23/2011

Property Name Sapp, J. W., House

Address 1205 E. Walnut

Year Built: ca. 1910

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the oldest houses in Hubbell Place. It is on Lot #14. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. (That house no longer exists.) They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. Several of the lots facing Walnut already contained houses when the subdivision was platted, including at least two that were owned by siblings of John M. Hubbell, Bettie H. Hickman and S. C. Hubbell. (Those houses have since been demolished.) New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1927 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since. There are also three houses on E. Walnut St. which date to the 1910s; four others have since been demolished.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Ulysses S. Grant Elementary School

Address 10 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1911

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://service.columbia.k12.mo.us/gre/grant-history/>

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Grant School is one of the oldest public school buildings in Columbia.

It has been in continuous use since it was completed in 1911. It was known simply as the West Ward School when new, but by 1915 had taken the name of Ulysses S. Grant School, presumably in deference to the naming of another early grade school after Robert E. Lee. When the school opened, it was only a few blocks from the western city limits, in an area that was experiencing extensive residential development. Like Benton School on the east side of town, the tall brick building utilizes simple Tudor Revival styling that includes a combination of brick walls and ornamental half timbering.

A brief history of the school that was published in the school newspaper in 2008 provides historical background, as well as a nice testament to the quality of education still being offered there:

The Steelman Star, March 2008 (4th grade class newspaper at Grant School)

"School History by Cooper"

"Grant is the oldest existing school in Columbia. It took 17,500 dollars to build. Grant School opened in January 1911. There was no Kindergarten, only first through sixth grades. 'At that time there were only six teachers and the 6th grade teacher was the principal. There was no lunch room and the library was in the hall,' said Davis Mountjoy, who went to Grant in the 1930s. Davis also said that the playground was much bigger. 'There were two ball fields, one for the girls and one for the boys. There were swings, seesaws, sandboxes and hopscotch. The lunch options were to bring your lunch or go home to eat lunch.' The gym/cafeteria was added in 1952. That's 42 years with no gym/cafeteria. At one time there were around 420 kids at Grant. Because of this, they added the kindergarten K-1 hallway in 1960. A lot of things have changed, but we still remember the history of Grant School."

Text by: Deb Sheals and "Cooper"

Sources: The Steelman Star, March 2008 <http://service.columbia.k12.mo.us/gre/grant-history/>.

Date of Form: 12/30/2010

Property Name Tandy, Robert and Lura, House

Address 700 Mount Vernon **Year Built:** ca. 1911

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival Foursquare

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Tucked away in a neighborhood of modest one-story dwellings and newer apartment buildings, this house stands out. The tall frame house is one of the oldest and largest dwellings in the area.

The house was built ca. 1911 by or for Robert and Lura Tandy. It was probably one of the first houses to have been built on Mt. Vernon Street, and the other lots on the street may have been platted after this house was finished. Most houses on the street appear to have been built in the 1920s and all are modest one story houses that occupy lots that are a fraction of the size of the Tandy House lot. Historic maps show that the lot was originally even larger.

Architecturally the house can be classified as an American Foursquare. The foursquare house type, popular in both urban and rural settings in the early 20th century, is also sometimes called the "cornbelt cube." This is a typical foursquare, in that it has a solid two-story cubic form, with a hipped roof and roughly four rooms per floor. Foursquares come in a variety of styles; most Columbia examples have either Craftsman or Colonial Revival style detailing.

The Tandy house has restrained Colonial Revival styling. The south side of the house, which faces Amelia Street, was the original facade. A Sanborn map that was published in 1931 shows that it had a wrap-around porch which covered all of the south wall and most of the east side as well. (The current south porch may be part of the original.)

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the address was 1611 Amelia/600 Mt Vernon in 1931.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Virginia Building

Address 111 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1911

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (3/13/02)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Simon Associates (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

This large early commercial building in downtown Columbia, which suffered drastic alterations in the 1960s, was restored to its original appearance in 2001. That project, which transformed a partially vacant building into prime commercial real estate, also netted the owners a Statewide Preservation Honor Award from the Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation.

The Virginia Building was built in 1911, and in 1928 became home to one of the first urban Montgomery Ward Co. retail outlets in Missouri. Montgomery Ward to a suburban location in 1961, and in 1965 the building underwent drastic remodeling. This approach was common in the late 1960's when many property owners attempted to solve the "downtown problem" by renovating their older buildings to look streamlined and modern. That project included greatly reducing the size of the storefront windows, replacing the large second floor windows with narrow concrete-encased window units, and wrapping three exterior walls with ribbed metal siding. Inside, ceilings were dropped to almost half of their original height, and the storefront shop layout was changed to create small spaces with little natural light.

In 2001, new owners undertook a substantial renovation of this building, removing the fading metal siding, adding new windows and restoring architectural details such as the metal ceilings inside. The ornate bracketed cornice, which had been hacked off in order to install the siding in the 1960s, was also restored.

This was one of the first major rehabilitation projects in the area in decades, and it spurred a renewed interest in historic resources in Downtown Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Carrie Gartner

Sources: National Register Nomination;
http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html.

Date of Form: 11/18/2010

Property Name Reeder, George, House

Address 211 Westwood Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1911

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This house was built in 1911 for George Reeder, who was a Section Director for the United States Weather Bureau and a lecturer on Climatology at the University of Missouri.

Although the use of Craftsman styling is common in this neighborhood, the thick limestone block walls are not. In fact, only a few houses of this age anywhere in the city have load-bearing stone walls.

The house has had just four owners in 97 years, including the Irion family, who owned it from the early 1930s through the 1970s. Mrs. Edith Irion used the house as an art gallery from 1954 until her death in 1972.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. Those additions have often been recognized as the first in the city in which the developer (Stewart) supplied enhancements such as utility connections and improved streets; he also included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. He generally required new houses to be at least two stories tall, with a minimum construction budget of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the historic address of this building was 117 Westwood Avenue.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of
Missouri; 1909 Savitar, UMC.

Date of Form: 12/7/2010

Property Name Municipal Power Plant

Address 1501 E. Business Loop 70 (Moore's Lake) **Year Built:** ca. 1911-45

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

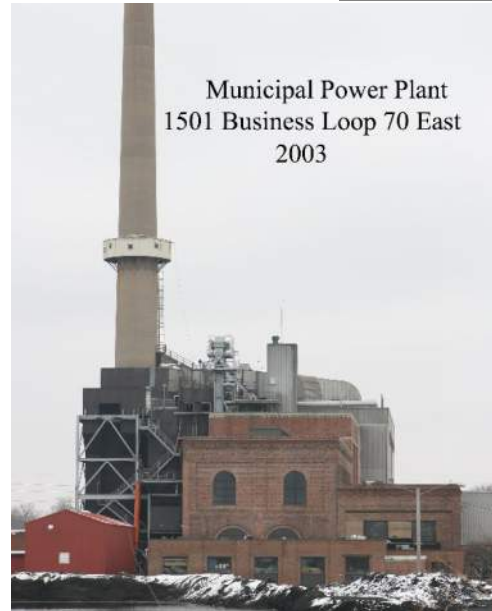
Link(s):

<http://www.gocolumbiamo.com/WaterandLight/Documents/WLhistory04.pdf>

Style: no style

Property Type: Power Plant

Architect (s):



Description and History

The City of Columbia was one of the first communities in mid-Missouri to establish a public water and light system. At the heart of this still-operating power plant is the first power plant erected by the city.

In 1904 the city purchased the privately owned Columbia Water and Light Company, and soon after decided to build a new facility on Moore's Lake, which was then on the northern edge of the city. Although one would not think of the grounds of a power plant as a picnic spot today, the site functioned as a park when the plant was new. Moore's Lake, which also became known as the "Water and Light Lake," did double duty as a reservoir for the plant and a public gathering place. The lake and surrounding grounds were popular for fishing, swimming and live entertainment through the mid-20th century. There was even a public swimming pool on the property until the 1960s.

A view of the plant from the east offers a visual summary of changing tastes in industrial architecture. The original brick building of 1911 is largely intact at the north end of the complex, as is a taller section that was added in 1925. The concrete stack near the center was installed in 1945, and the boxy metal-clad sections on the south were built later in the 20th century. The red brick walls, corbeled cornices and large arched windows of the oldest section reflect a time when industrial buildings were designed to be showpieces as well as utilitarian structures. The city was proud of its new power plant and selected an architectural design that would reflect its important role in the community.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: "Columbia Water and Light" Centennial Celebration." City of Columbia Website.

Date of Form: 10/19/2010

Property Name West, W. B., Building

Address 903 E. Ash St.

Year Built: ca. 1912

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

This building was constructed ca. 1911, for the owner of the first automobile in Columbia.

W. B. West built this stone building as an addition to his existing machine shop. Sanborn maps show that the original West machine shop was built at 901 E. Ash between 1902 and 1908, and directory records indicate the stone section had been added by 1912. In June, 1905, West purchased an automobile in St. Louis and drove it to Columbia, to become the first person in the city to own a car. He had plans at that time to open an Oldsmobile dealership; the stone addition to his machine shop may have been constructed for that purpose.

The plans for the dealership must not have come to fruition, at least not at this location; in 1915 the Columbia Taxi Cab Company opened in this part of the building. The Taxi Company was owned by L. L. Schockley, S.E. Thomason, C.D. Hall, Clyde Funk, and Virgil Crump. Although the market for automobile repairs was growing, the city was apparently not ready for a taxi service; the Taxi Company disappeared from local listings almost immediately. By 1917 this property was occupied by the Jarvis and McHarg Automobile Repair Shop. Mr. Jarvis was an example of the changing transportation market. In 1915 he was a partner in a wagon repair shop, and just two years later operated one of the 6 new commercial garages in Columbia.

Subsequent occupants were mostly machine shops or garages, and later a vending company warehouse. In October 1987, Patrick Eng, Matthew Woods, and Scott Orr purchased the building, and renovated it to house legal offices, a function it retains today.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Guitar Building

Address 28 N. Eighth St.

Year Built: ca. 1912

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

<http://shs.umsystem.edu/awards/larson/album/index.html>

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Felt, J. H.



Description and History

The Guitar Building has helped anchor the courthouse square in downtown Columbia for nearly a century.

Designed by J. H. Felt and Co., the same architectural firm that designed the county courthouse across the street, it was started in 1910 by J. H. and E. H. Guitar, to much local fanfare. The local newspaper ran a drawing of the building as it was expected to look, with a headline that declared "GUITAR BUILDING TO BE A 'SKYSCRAPER'." The accompanying article noted that when complete "it will be the highest building in Columbia and contain eighty office rooms above the first floor." Although the building retains their name, the Guitars did not actually complete the project. Funds ran low when work had progressed only to the second floor of the structure, and the project was taken over by William T. Conley, who carried it through to completion in 1912.

Conley moved his business into the newly completed building, which has always served as a multi-tenant office facility. One of its prime early tenants was the Conley-Meyers Bank, which was later succeeded by the Conley-Meyers Insurance Company. The building is still associated with members of the Conley family. It is partly owned by the Trice family, descendants of the Conleys and principals of the Insurance Group, a firm that traces a portion of its own heritage back to the original Conley-Meyers Insurance Company.

The entrance lobby off of Eighth Street features one of the property's present-day signature elements--a set of murals by artist Sidney Larson, (1923-2009) who was known throughout the Midwest. The murals depict a social history of Columbia and Boone County from the 1830s to the early 1900s.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: University Missourian, July 10, 1910, p. 1., and Aug. 29, 1910, p. 1.

Date of Form: 1/5/2011

Property Name Fairview Cemetery

Address S. Fairview Road at Chapel Hill **Year Built:** 1913

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2014

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: N/A

Property Type: Cemetery

Architect (s):



Description and History

Although this early 20th century cemetery abuts the grounds of the historic Fairview Methodist Church, it is not a traditional churchyard burial ground. It is a separate property, and has been owned and operated by a separate organization, the Fairview Cemetery Association, since it was established in 1914. The modest hilltop cemetery does have ties to the nearby church, however. Many of the founding members of the Cemetery Association were also members of the Fairview Methodist Church, which was established in 1901.

As the surrounding land began to develop and the tradition of burying family members on their own property fell from favor, area farmers banded together to create a cemetery. In 1914, the newly formed Fairview Cemetery Association purchased a plot of ground behind the church and laid out a burial ground, which featured an even grid of rectangular lots, separated by narrow walkways. Most lots had room for eight graves each, and the initial cost per lot was \$1.75. The first grave was used for an infant, Charles Kenneth Payne, in Feb. 1915.

Most of the founding members of the Cemetery Association lived nearby. The original secretary of the board was J. A. Buffon, who owned more than 130 acres of land surrounding the churchyard in 1917. The family of another nearby landowner, Elijah Grant, was also well represented. Elijah Grant and his sons, James Dorsey and Roy, were all founding members of the Cemetery Association. Elijah Grant's sister, Cynthia was buried there just a few months after that first funeral, and he and many members of his family have also been buried there over the years.

The Grant family has been involved in cemetery operations for most of its existence. James Dorsey Grant was one of the first caretakers, and his sons, David and Robert E. Grant have helped maintain the cemetery for more than 50 years. Robert E. Grant, who lives nearby, is still in charge of marking and locating grave sites, and assisting with day to day operations. The cemetery is still active, and it has been expanded at least once since 1914.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Deed and Plat Records; "Watching Over Angels," Columbia Missourian, 2-16-1992, Section G, p. 1; Robert E. Grant, interview with Deb Sheals Jan 2014.

Date of Form: 1/23/2014

Property Name Armistead, J.G., House

Address 1201 E. Walnut

Year Built: ca. 1913

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Late Victorian

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is Lot #1 of Hubbell Place. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Miller, Leta, House

Address 1203 E. Walnut

Year Built: ca. 1913

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #2 of Hubbell Place. Leta Miller owned it in 1916, the estate of W. D. Jones owned the house in 1926 and Allie D. Jones owned it in 1928. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Wiegthman, Harvey and Eugenia, House

Address 803 Alton Ave

Year Built: ca. 1914

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the larger and more intact ornamental concrete block houses in Columbia.

Nationally, ornamental concrete blocks enjoyed widespread popularity in the first decades of the 20th century. That popularity was spurred by improvements in the production of Portland cement, as well as the invention of inexpensive machines that could mass produce the blocks. By the 1910's, one could buy such a machine from the Sears catalogue, which promised customers that "anyone can do this work." The machines often had interchangeable parts that allowed builders to make blocks with different shapes and textures, such as the blocks seen on this house.

The "rock-faced" pattern of the blocks on the walls of this house provide an example of the most popular pattern of the day. Their resemblance to stone, especially when painted as they are here, can fool the casual observer. Several different types of blocks were used on this house, including smooth beveled blocks at the top edge of the foundation and the second floor line, and shaped brackets at the eaves.

In 1923, it was the home of Harry B. and Eugenia Wiegthman, and their children, Lurlene (a teacher) and Morris (a student). Mr. Wiegthman was the superintendent of buildings at Christian College (now Columbia College.)

Street addresses and sometimes even street names changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the historic address of this building was 715 Weist Street in the 1920s.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 12/20/2010

Property Name Charters, W. W. and Jessie Allen, House

Address 600 S. Glenwood

Year Built: ca. 1914

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Varied

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The large house at 600 South Glenwood is one of the older houses the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which was platted by real estate developer John A. Stewart in 1906. This house was built for the Dean of the University School of Education, W. W. Charters, and his wife, Jessie Allen Charters. The couple married in 1907, about the same time that Dr. Werret W. Charters began teaching at the University of Missouri. He became dean of the School of Education in 1909 and served in that position until 1917, the same year the couple sold this house. They may have sold the property to move closer to Stephens College, where Dr. Charters served as the Director of Research in the early 1920s.

Although the Charters' lived in the new house for only a few years, it has since proven to be a long-term favorite. It has always been owner-occupied and each subsequent owner has lived there for at least a decade. Arthur and Illma Meyer, who bought it from the Charters' in 1917, lived there until 1930, and the next owners, Dot and Bessie Sappington, were there until 1941. Later owners include the LeMone family, who lived there more than two decades and the Eastmans, who were there for a quarter of a century.

The current owners, Del and Kay Robertson, have spent much of the past 20 years improving the house and grounds. By the time they purchased the house in the mid-1990s, it had been hit by lightning twice, the roof had been leaking for some time, and it was in poor condition. They ignored advice to raze it and start from scratch, choosing instead to restore many of the most important interior spaces and upgrade the exterior of the house. A large new front porch added outdoor living space and the original wood shingle and clapboard siding was repaired and repainted. Inside the house, original wood floors, doors and millwork were restored. Repairs to the dining room flooring revealed evidence of a foot-operated buzzer in the center of the floor, believed to have been used to alert servants when it was time for the next course to be served. Other historic features of note include a formal vestibule at the front entrance and a built-in ironing board in the kitchen.

(Street addresses changed over the years, this used to be 300 S. Glenwood.)

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: University of Missouri Savitar; Stephens College Stephensonia. Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.

"Whatever Happened to the Charters House", by Francis Pike and Midge Crawford. (Columbia Daily Tribune, 1990.)

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Address 1115 Locust St. **Year Built:** 1914

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Romanesque Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):

Abt, Ludwig



Description and History

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church building on Locust Street is the only historic Catholic Church in Columbia.

The first Catholic mass in Columbia was celebrated in 1832, by a visiting priest from St. Louis, but it was 1881 before local Catholics had a building of their own. Interestingly enough, a subscription drive to raise funds for that building brought donations from almost as many non-Catholics as from Catholics. That frame church, built on this same lot, served until this building was begun in 1913.

Built from plans drawn by noted Moberly architect Ludwig Abt, the existing limestone building features delicately scaled Romanesque Revival styling. Built at a cost of \$30,000, it features a traditional cathedral form, with a cruciform plan and a central entrance flanked by towers. There is a large rose window above the arcade that shelters the front doors, and an extensive collection of stained glass windows throughout. The building has been carefully maintained and has seen very few alterations of note.

German-born Ludwig Abt immigrated to the United States around the turn of the century. In 1911, after working in a number of cities in the United States, he settled in Moberly. He developed a successful practice there and did a good deal of work for the Moberly public school system. He also designed other types of public and commercial buildings in Moberly and other communities in Mid-Missouri, including commercial buildings, hospitals, governmental offices, private schools and several churches.

The church complex also includes a 1927 brick school and a parsonage.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Keene School

Address 4713 Brown Station Road **Year Built:** ca. 1915

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

Boone County Historic Site (2003)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Keene School is a rare example of an early Boone County rural school; the site housed a school from 1898 into the mid-1900s.

Although an exact construction date has not been determined for this building, which is now a residence, it does not appear to be the original 1890s school. The design and construction methods are more typical of rural schools built in the 1910s or early 1920s than those of the late 19th century. Late 19th century school buildings, like many modest rural churches of the same period, were often rectangular in shape, with a simple gable roof, an entrance on one short end and windows on each long side wall.

The design of this building, by contract, reflects advances in school design advocated in Missouri and other parts of the country in the first decades of the 20th century. In the early 1900s the Missouri state superintendent of schools began to advocate for well-designed school buildings, and even hired an architect to develop standardized plans that could be used by rural school districts. The present Keene School building utilizes several design elements advocated by experts in the field, including a more complex plan and grouped windows placed high in the walls to minimize glare.

The new school also featured an interesting combination of school and living space. When new, the main level contained a classroom, coatroom and a kitchen. Second floor living quarters for the teacher included a living room and two bedrooms.

The building served as a country school for Boone County for grades 1-8 until 1953, when it was annexed into the Columbia School District. It provided supplementary space to the Columbia District for a while, and was later converted to its current residential use.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "School Buildings." Report from the Missouri State Superintendent of Schools, 1901; Boone County Historical Society, Historic Site Files.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Memorial Gateway on Francis Quadrangle

Address Elm and Eighth

Year Built: ca. 1915

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Francis Quadrangle Historic District (Listed 12/18/73)

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic/>

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Memorial Gateway

Architect (s):

Jamieson and Spearl



Description and History

The Memorial Gateway on the north side of the University of Missouri campus was built using funds received by the University from the Federal Government for damages inflicted to the campus by Federal Troops during the Civil War.

From 1862-1865, Federal troops occupied the University of Missouri campus, including Academic Hall and the President's residence. The grounds of the University were used by the soldiers as corral space and stables for the soldiers' horses. As a result of the presence of the troops, the University was forced to suspend operations. During their stay, the soldiers caused considerable property damage to the campus. The University sued the Federal government to recover those damages, but it took decades for the suit to be settled. The University was finally awarded a total of \$4,060, of which \$1,110 was to replace library books that were burned by the soldiers.

The gateposts were designed by James F. Jamieson, a St. Louis architect who did a good deal of architectural work for the University. In 1918 Jamieson joined with George Spearl to create the firm of Jamieson and Spearl. Jamieson and Spearl designed many of the buildings on the University's White Campus, including Memorial Tower in 1927.

The original cornerstone from the University's old Academic Hall was incorporated into the west pillar of the gateway. In 1929, bronze reliefs of James Rollins (the Father of the University) and John Lathrop (First President of the University) were added.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 10/12/2010

Property Name Brauer, George P., House

Address 213 S. Glenwood

Year Built: 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Constructed in 1916, this is one of several houses in the neighborhood that were built by John A. Stewart. Stewart played a major role in the development of the area now known as the Old Southwest. He platted the Westmount and Westwood Additions in 1905 and 1906 respectively, and was responsible for the development of many of the lots on West Broadway. Stewart routinely included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to minimum house sizes.

Stewart also built houses; a biography written in 1924 noted that he had built and sold some 75 houses in Columbia. He built this house between July and November of 1916. Like many of the houses in the Old Southwest, it has Colonial Revival styling which includes a simple form and Classically inspired detailing for the front porch. There is no evidence that an architect was involved in the construction project; it is more likely that Stewart used plans that were purchased from a service, and also possible that he used the same floorplan for more than one of the houses he constructed.

Stewart sold the house to George P. Bauer in November of 1916. Bauer may have purchased the property only as an investment; there is no evidence that he ever lived there. By 1917 it was being rented by Dr. Dan G. Stine, an MU graduate who was an associate Professor of Medicine at the University in the 1910s and 1920s. The next owners were Dr. Ben and Mrs. Linna E. Vaughn, who lived there from 1922 until 1930, when they sold it to Frank E. Dexheimer. The Dexheimer family lived there for more than two decades, and the next owners, the Tracy family, were there for almost half a century. Truman and Edna Tracy bought the property in 1952, and their children sold it in 2000.

The house has seen remarkably few changes. The exterior looks very much as it did in 1916, and the interior spaces are equally intact. Notable historic features include exterior porches, hardwood floors and original millwork in most rooms, as well as mid-century kitchen finishes such as enameled steel cabinets. (Addresses changed over the years; this was 107 S. Glenwood in the 1910s.)

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Research by Peter Valentine and Marie Helene Pastides; Boone County Deed and Real Estate Tax Records; University of Missouri Savitar; U S Census records.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Miller, William A., House

Address 511 S. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built ca. 1916 for William A. Miller, this large house occupies an original lot in Westwood, plus part of the former roadway of Lathrop Street, which was vacated to create this oversized lot.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. Miller probably bought the lot for this house from Stewart, who still owned all of the lots on this block in 1914. All were undeveloped at the time. This was one of the first houses to be built on the block.

C. L. and Edna Brewer owned the house in the 1920s and 1930s. C. L. Brewer was the Athletic Director for the University of Missouri at Columbia in the 1910s and 1920s. He moved to California for a similar job at the University of California at Davis in the early 1920s, but returned to his Columbia position just a few years later. The Brewers probably bought this house when they moved back to town in 1923.

C. L. Brewer played an important role in the construction of the Memorial Union Tower on the University of Missouri Campus. He and Professor John Pickard are credited with the idea to build the tower and student union as a WWI Memorial.

The large frame house utilizes a simple mix of the two most common architectural styles found in the Old Southwest: Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The simple boxy form and shuttered windows are typical of Colonial Revival houses, while the square brick porch posts, open side terrace and asymmetrical facade are more in keeping with Craftsman styling.

Street addresses changed over the years; this house was 215 Glenwood in 1917.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Missouri
Alumnus Magazine, Nov. 1936, p. 7.

Date of Form: 1/23/2011

Property Name Dumas Apartments

Address 413 Hitt St.

Year Built: ca. 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: Apartment Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Dumas Apartment building is the oldest and largest of a group of apartment buildings that were built close to the University of Missouri in the 1910s and 1920s. The building was constructed ca. 1916 by L. W. Dumas Jr. and L. W. Dumas Sr. The Dumas family was also involved with the 1917 construction of the Daniel Boone Tavern at 701 East Broadway. (The Boone Tavern Building is now part of the Columbia City Hall complex.)

Although no architect has been identified for the Dumas, the relatively refined Craftsman styling invites speculation that it was professionally designed. The walls are clad with dark wire cut brick that was called "tapestry" brick at the time, for its rich texture and subtle variations of color. Each of the street elevations has a wide bracketed cornice supported by oversized wooden brackets and topped with a small sloped tile roof. The proportions of the brackets and the use of Spanish tile roofing are both unusual for the area.

Built at a time when commercial apartments were just coming into widespread use, Columbia's historic apartment buildings mark an important change in housing patterns. Apartment buildings as we know them today were not common in Columbia before the 1910s or early 1920s. Prior to the early 20th century, those who were unable to or uninterested in buying a house of their own had few options for rental housing. One could rent a room in a boarding house or a hotel, neither of which offered much privacy or flexibility. With the advent of the commercial apartment building, one could have the comforts of a single family house, including a private kitchen and bath, without the associated expense or long term commitment. Apartment buildings located on the edge of campus or in the downtown area, like this one, offered a convenient location for students and professionals alike.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/12/2011

Property Name Hall Theatre

Address 102 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Theater

Architect (s):

Sasse, George T.



Description and History

The Hall Theatre is the oldest theater in Columbia, and one of the more highly styled. It was the first theater in the community to show "talkies."

The Hall Theatre opened as a movie and Vaudeville theater on August 28, 1916, and served as a movie theater into the 1970s. The building is named for Tom C. Hall, the local real estate developer who built it. Hall was apparently a fan of theaters; he owned at least two other theaters in Downtown Columbia in the early 20th century. He was a part owner of the small Star Theater on North Ninth Street in 1909. In 1927, he built the much larger Varsity Theater, another vaudeville and movie theater, also on North Ninth Street.

The Hall theater was designed by Columbia architect George T. Sasse. Sasse grew up in Brunswick, MO, and received a degree in architecture from the University of Missouri in 1911. He had a practice in Columbia in the early to mid-1910s. He apparently liked to work with limestone; he designed a large new stone building for the Delta Tau Delta house on the University Campus just a year before the Hall Theater was completed.

Sasse's impressive limestone façade has survived with few alterations. It features monumental Ionic columns, molded balustrades and other finely-worked detailing. The red tile roofing above the entranceway, which is unusual for the area, may have been used to impart an exotic flair to this early "movie palace."

Although the interior was remodeled in the 1980s for use as a restaurant, and little original fabric remains inside, the outside is highly intact. That adaptive reuse project has allowed it to house a successful business while retaining almost all of its original exterior features.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nominations; Columbia Daily Tribune, August 25, 1916; U. S. Census Records; Savitar, University of Missouri, 1914.

Date of Form: 12/14/2010

Property Name Eugene Field Elementary School

Address 1010 N. Rangeline St.

Year Built: 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Field Elementary School was the sixth Columbia public school to be placed in service and the fourth elementary school in the community.

The building was erected in 1916, as part of a large school improvement program in Columbia. Funded by a general school bond issue that passed the same year it was started, the project included this school building, a new building for Douglass School and upgrades for existing schools. Field School and the new Douglass School may have had the same architect; they are built of very similar materials and each utilizes simple Classical Revival styling that includes symmetrical fenestration, monumental brick pilasters on the facade and brick quoins at major building corners.

Field School was also the first Columbia Public School to be named after a literary figure. It was named Eugene Field Elementary School for native Missourian and famed writer Eugene Field (1850 -1895). Field may have passed by the future site of this school at some point. He lived in Columbia while studying at the University of Missouri in the late 1860s. He went on to develop a successful career in journalism and later began publishing poetry. He is the author of the famous children's poem "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod."

In January of 2010, the students of Field School were transferred to the newly constructed Alpha Hart Lewis School, and the building was renovated to house an early childhood program and the school system's gifted program. Although an arguably unsympathetic style of replacement window sash has impacted the historic character of the building, the original patterns of fenestration have survived, and the school continues to reflect its long history as a Columbia public school.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987; Christensen, Lawrence, et. al. Dictionary of Missouri Biography. 1999.

Date of Form: 1/13/2011

Property Name Miller, Walter and Helen Guthrie, House

Address 1526 Wilson Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1916

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

East Campus Historic District (Listed 02/16/96)

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Jamieson, James



Description and History

The only house in the East Campus Historic District for which an architect has been identified, this house was built from plans drawn by James Jamieson, an architect who also designed many buildings at the University of Missouri and Stephens College.

Jamieson was a principal in the St. Louis firm of Jamieson and Spearl. Jamieson and his various firms received many major architectural commissions in Columbia throughout the first half of the 20th century. He began working for the University of Missouri shortly after the turn of the century and did every major building design on the MU campus until his death in the 1940s. He also played a key role in the architectural development of Stephens College in that same period. Although much of Jamieson's work in Columbia featured some form of Collegiate Gothic styling, he stuck to the basics for this house, which utilizes Colonial Revival styling.

Jamieson was probably selected for the job because of his work at the University of Missouri; the house was built for University Professor Walter Miller and his wife, Helen Guthrie Miller. It seems likely that Professor Miller would have known him, at least by reputation, from his work on University buildings. Both of the Millers had productive careers. Dr. Miller eventually became a dean at MU, and Mrs. Miller was active in the women's suffrage movement. This house was built specifically for them, and they lived here from the time it was completed, ca. 1916, until their deaths (a month apart) in 1949.

It continues to function as a single family dwelling, and has seen few alterations over the years.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for the East Campus Neighborhood Historic District; Overby, Osmund. Walking Tour of MU Campus, (1997 typescript from the author).

Date of Form: 1/17/2011

Property Name McKinney Building

Address 411-413 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1917

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

The ca. 1917 McKinney building was a popular venue for African-American musicians in the first part of the 20th century. Now-famous musicians who played there on tour included Count Basie, Billie Holiday, Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald.

When new, the building had three shops on the ground floor and an open dance hall and ticket window on the second. (Known as McKinney Hall.) Access to the second floor was provided by an exterior stairway. Shows at McKinney Hall were popular with the local African-American community as well as whites, especially college students. Early music promoter for the house, Dick Tibbs later recalled one July 3rd-4th event that included two separate concerts, one for whites and one for African-Americans.

The hall was a leading music venue in town until the 1940s, when Mr. McKinney died and his family closed the hall. The ground floor continued to house shops and the upper floor later became a chicken hatchery. The hatchery closed in the 1960s and the second floor sat vacant until the mid -1970s, when the building was remodeled to house a two-story department store, Ancel Richards. The remodeling project include the addition of a skylights and a large open staircase to the second floor, to better link the two levels of the building. The historic exterior remains largely intact; it features polychromatic brickwork, one of the most complete historic storefronts in downtown, and distinctive round-arched windows on the second floor of the facade.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Missourian, Nov. 19, 1981 p. 10.

Date of Form: 11/18/2010

Property Name Douglass, Frederick, School and Park

Address 310 N. Providence Rd.

Year Built: 1917

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2011

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/04/80)

District name, if applicable:

Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community
Thematic Resource Listing (Listed 09/04/80)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Douglass School was built in 1917 to serve as the town's high school for African American students, a role it played until desegregation in 1954.

By the time this building was erected, African American schools had been operating in Columbia for nearly half a century. The first African American school in Columbia, the Cummings Academy, opened in 1868. That school occupied a building constructed specifically for that purpose which was funded largely by donations from the local black community. The Cummings Academy was replaced with a larger new school, the Excelsior Academy, in 1885. That school was renamed the Frederick Douglass School in 1898, in response to a petition submitted by the black community. The name proved to be popular and was retained when this building was placed in service in 1917.

The current building was expanded twice within twenty years of opening. The central section is the original school. It is a simple but solid building, with dark brick walls, a symmetrical façade and a high stone foundation. Brick quoins mark the edges of the original façade, as well as the sides of the projecting entrance bay. The broad stone steps that lead up to the front doors give the façade an air of formality that is reinforced by the Classical Revival limestone door surround. Between 1925 and 1931, a new wing was added to the south end of the building to provide an auditorium and additional classrooms. Enrollment was apparently rising rapidly, as another wing was added to the north side of the original building in 1934. The 1934 addition mirrors the front portion of the south ell, and the resulting wide symmetrical façade has survived to modern times.

In 1938, land adjacent to the school was purchased and developed into Douglass Park, the first city-owned park in the community.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Schlotzhauer, Marion H and Dorothy M., House

Address 401 S. West Boulevard **Year Built:** ca. 1917

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2017

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This small bungalow is one of the oldest houses in the Medavista Addition to Columbia, which was platted in 1945 by Marion H. and Dorothy M. Schlotzhauer. The house was built between 1917 and 1920, and it served as the Schlotzhauer home before and after the subdivision was created.

Although the house now occupies a modest lot in an established residential neighborhood, when new, it was the center of a small farm. The property is part of a 20-acre parcel that was owned by Andrew E. McQuitty from 1909 to the late 1910s. At that time, the land was just outside the Columbia City Limits. (West Boulevard is named for its early role as the west boundary of the city.) The McQuitty farm was purchased by Marion H. and Dorothy M. Schlotzhauer in the late 1910s and they constructed this house soon after. The Schlotzhauer's new house served as the center of a working farm for decades; M. H. Schlotzhauer was listed as a poultry farmer in 1920s sources, and the current owners recently met a former neighborhood resident who recalled that Mr. Schlotzhauer often put neighbor kids the back of his truck to drive around the farm while he checked on ponds and livestock. A small gambrel-roofed barn located near the house is a carryover from that time period; it is at least as old as the house and retains evidence of early animal stalls. Mrs. Dorothy M. Schlotzhauer was for many years a music teacher, and she gave private piano lessons in the house. The current owners also have a piano, which they keep in the same location.

By the 1940s, Columbia was expanding westward, and in 1945 the Schlotzhauers took advantage of the growing popularity of the neighborhood to create a small subdivision, which they named Medavista. Their house occupies Lot 2 of the subdivision, and the house in Lot 1, located across the street to the north, is believed to have been owned by their in-laws. The subdivision was apparently an immediate success; aerial photos show that by 1956, almost all of the 46 new lots were filled with houses. The house on Lot 2 served as the Schlotzhauers' home for most of their adult lives, and it still looks much as it did when they lived there.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Andrea Herries

Sources: Boone County Deed and Plat Records
Columbia City Directories
U. S. Population Census Records
Boone County Atlas, 1917

Date of Form: 7/14/2017

Property Name United Methodist Church

Address 702 Wilkes Boulevard **Year Built:** 1917

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Gothic Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the only historic churches in north Columbia.

The United Methodist Church was built in 1917 in a residential neighborhood on the northern edge of Columbia. It is just three blocks west of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Factory, which was one of Columbia's largest employers at the time. The plant opened in 1910, and maintained a payroll of some 300 workers for the next twenty years. Most of the factory workers lived in this area, which is now known as the North-Central neighborhood.

The church building utilizes Gothic Revival styling, which has been a favorite of church builders for centuries. It features original stained glass sashes in the large Gothic arched windows of its street elevations. The walls are built of dark wire-cut bricks, which contrast nicely with the pale limestone foundation; the building originally had a red tile roof as well.

The church was established as a missionary project of the Columbia Methodist Church, led by Rev. Cecil Akers. Rev. Akers and his committee were able to raise enough money for the project that the new congregation was debt free when this building was dedicated on Nov. 17, 1917. The congregation grew at a steady pace over the next half century; in 1969 there were over over 800 members.

The building was expanded twice to keep up with the demand for more space. An addition was made to the south in the late 1940s, and a large ell was added to the west in 1961 or 1962. The 1960s addition, which includes a new entrance facing Wilkes street, was designed by locally known architect Hurst John.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; "Methodism in Columbia Missouri," Methodist Bicentennial Commission, 1984.

Date of Form: 1/28/2011

Property Name Williams, Walter and Hulda, House

Address 202 S. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1918

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

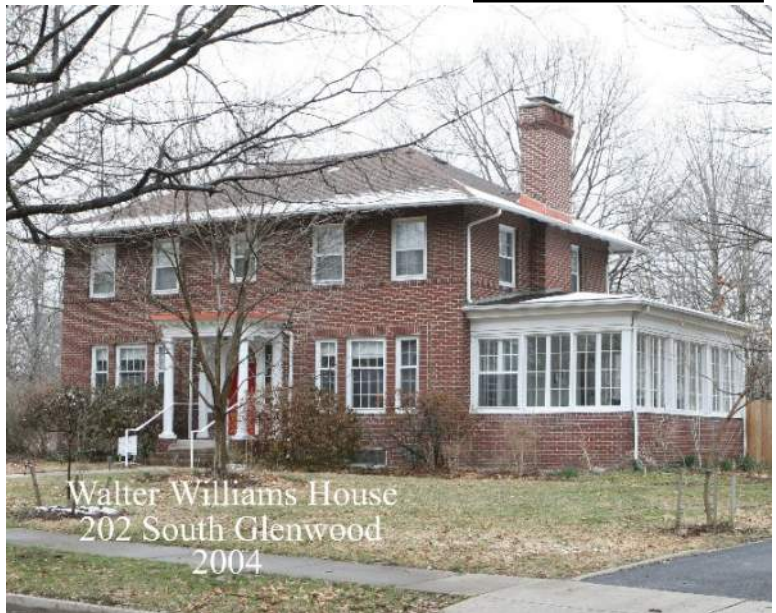
District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival style house was built ca. 1918 for Walter and Hulda Williams. Walter Williams has often been referred to as the "journalist to the world," for his prominent role in the development of the profession of journalism and the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Williams was born in Boonville in 1864, and by age 15 was an apprentice at the local newspaper. He became president of the Missouri Press Association at 23 and head of the National Editorial Association at 28. He was appointed as Curator to UM in 1899, and came to Columbia in 1900 to be editor of the Columbia Herald newspaper. In 1908 Williams turned his attention to the creation of the world's first School of Journalism at UM, and even turned down an appointment as U. S. Senator to focus on that task. At that time he was considered the most prominent Missourian on the world stage for his work in international journalistic circles. From 1908 to 1928, Williams served as Dean of the New Journalism School and promoted the profession worldwide. From 1928 to 1935 he served as both the President of the University and the Dean of Journalism, a rare concession to his tremendous popularity and influence at the University.

Hulda Williams died just a few months after this house was completed, but Williams and his son continued to live here. He later married a long time journalism associate, Sara Lockwood, and they lived in the house until Walter Williams died in 1935. The house has had few owners since then and continues to look much as it did when it was the Williams family home.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 10/19/2010

Property Name Kreutz, Henry and Lillian, House

Address 102 N. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: 1919

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

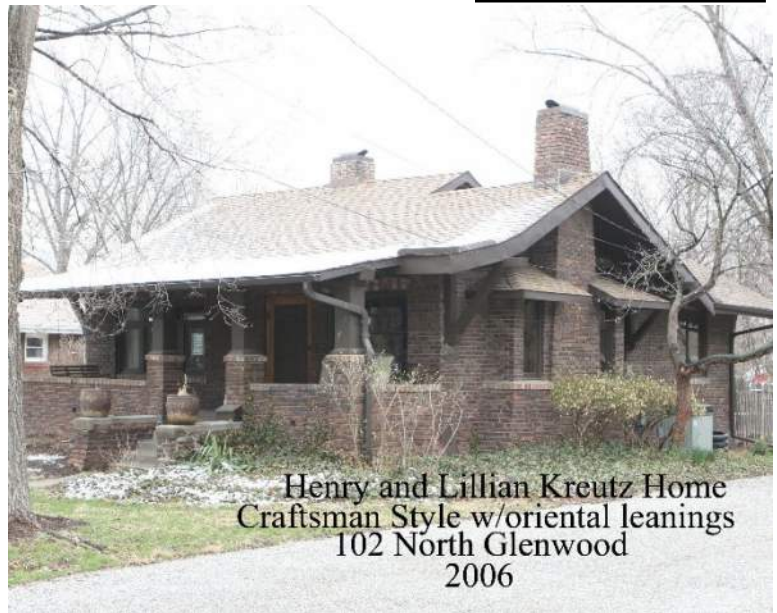
District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Craftsman style bungalow may have been a "mail-order house." The oriental emphasis and overall styling is a bit unusual for Columbia bungalows, and the construction date is early for a locally designed example of the Craftsman style. Additionally, the presence of elements such as brass number plates on the windows invites speculation that at least some elements of this house were prefabricated.

By the time the house was built in 1919, the mail-order house business was a well-established industry. Sears was perhaps the most famous purveyor of such houses, but there were numerous other companies that offered house kits in the first part of the 20th century. The bungalow house type was extremely popular, locally and nationally, and proved to be a favorite of mail-order customers. One could go to the local lumber yard and order everything from a few prefabricated components such as porch posts or built-in china cabinets, to a kit that would yield an entire house.

This house was built for Henry and Lillian Kreutz in 1919, and it remained in their family through the late 20th century. It appears today much as it did when the Kreutzes moved in almost a century ago. The exterior is essentially pristine, and many original interior features survive as well. Intact historic interior elements include early leaded glass cabinets, early or original light fixtures, and push-button light switches.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Gowans, Alan.
The Comfortable House, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/11/2011

Property Name Heidman, Eugene, House

Address 709 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

West Broadway Historic District (Listed 04/27/10)

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Abt, Ludwig



Description and History

Notable Moberly architect Ludwig Abt designed this Colonial Revival style house for the Eugene Heidman family around 1920. The house is a contributing building in the West Broadway Historic District.

The home's first owner, E. F. Heidman owned and operated the Peck Drug Store, which served as a downtown landmark for decades. The Peck Drug Store operated in the 800 block of Broadway from the 1910s into the 1950s or later. This house remained in the Heidman family for sixty years. Like many of the houses in the West Broadway Historic District, it has had few ownership changes; there have been only two additional owners since the Heidmans.

Ludwig Abt was born in Germany in 1882 and immigrated to the United States around the turn of the century. In 1911, after working in a number of cities in the United States, he settled in Moberly. He developed a successful practice there and did a good deal of work for the Moberly public school system. He also designed other types of public and commercial buildings in Moberly and other communities in Mid-Missouri, including churches, hospitals, governmental offices, private schools, a theater, and commercial storefronts. He was also the architect for the Sacred Heart Church that was built in Columbia in 1914. The Heidman house was not the only residence he designed. He is also credited with designing a number of houses in Moberly, including his own.

The original lot was quite large, and the back part of the property had several outbuildings when the house was new, including a chicken house and a carriage house. There was also a large garden, a vineyard and an apple orchard.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 12/20/2010

Property Name Barnes Confectionary

Address 904 N. Eighth St.

Year Built: ca. 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Two-Part Commercial Block

Architect (s):



Description and History

This building offers an example of an increasingly rare historic property type--a neighborhood commercial building.

This building was constructed ca. 1914, probably for Lee and Lucy Barnes, who operated a confectionary on the first floor and lived on the second. That was a common pattern of use for this type of commercial building, which is often referred to as a two-part commercial block. The two part-commercial block is the most common type of building for small to medium commercial businesses in the U. S. As the name suggests, these buildings were divided into separate zones—the ground floor was dedicated to a commercial function while the upper floor(s) tended to be less public, containing office or residential spaces. Such an arrangement worked very well for neighborhood commercial buildings; the owners had a place to live and the neighbors had a place to shop.

The building has hosted a variety of businesses over the years, including Wright Groceries and Confectionary (1923), Homestead Bakery (1932), and Glenn Grocery (1940). Many of those shop owners lived in the second floor apartment.

By the early 21st century, it had fallen into serious disrepair, a state that was reversed by Amir Ziv and Shannon Kasmann, who rehabilitated the building to serve as their home. Although the once-open storefront has long been enclosed, and the window openings on the second floor have been slightly altered, the original building is largely intact, and it clearly reflects its long commercial history.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the historic address of this building was 702 N. Eighth.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, 2000.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Hulen, Ruby M., House

Address 300 S. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

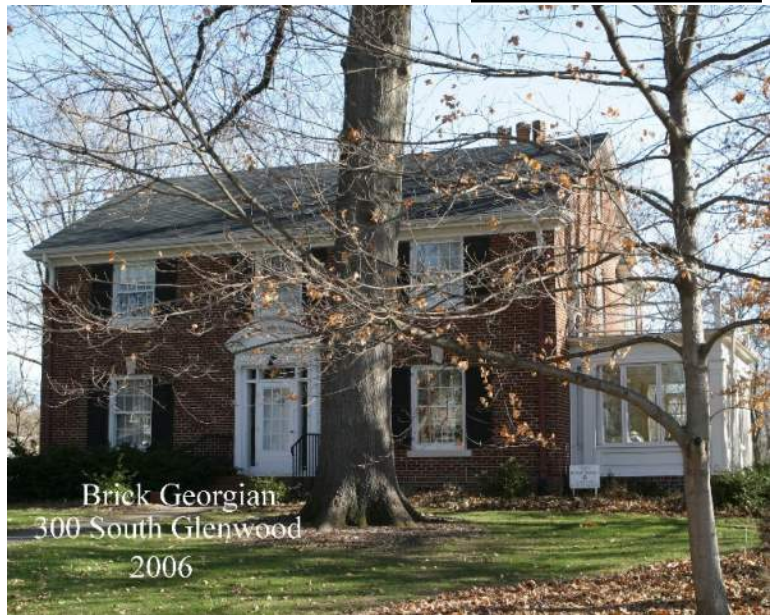
District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Georgian Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is reported to be one of four houses in the area that were built in the 1920s from plans drawn by a visiting professor from England. It was probably built between 1925 and 1931 for Ruby M. Hulen, who owned it in 1932.

Although the house was built after most of the houses in the neighborhood had been completed, it features Georgian Revival styling and building materials that relate nicely to the older houses around it. The symmetrical facade features central entry with a Classical Revival door surround topped by a semicircular pediment. Stone keystones distinguish the front windows, and the chimney is topped with ornamental clay chimney pots. Inside the house, a grand staircase at the rear features a large Palladian window, and there is a large frame sunroom on the south side. The house enjoys a graceful setting, with an oversized lot, mature shade trees and an early or original stone garden wall. The 1932 Sanborn map of the property shows that at that time the lot included a large garage, a smaller garden shed or other outbuilding and a round open gazebo.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. This is one of the few properties in Westwood that appears to have had more than one house on it over the years; University Law professor E. W. Hinton owned a house here as early as 1906, but that house appears to have been demolished by 1918.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that early address of this house was 108 Glenwood.

Text by: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Property Name Wright Brothers Mule Barn

Address 1101 Hinkson Ave. **Year Built:** 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (11/01/07)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Mule Barn

Architect (s):

Gedney, Jesse (original building); Pape, Brian
(Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Wright Brother's Mule barn was built at the height of productivity in the Missouri mule breeding industry. The barn was built in 1920 for Boone County mule traders W. L. and B. C. Wright. At the time of its construction, it was the only large animal facility within the city limits of Columbia, and it served as a local center for agricultural employment for decades.

After Missouri mules were awarded several top prizes at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis, they became popular nationally and internationally. Their reputation remained strong for decades; the Agricultural Census of 1920 showed that Missouri ranked first among the states in numbers of mules. While St. Louis was considered a primary mule marketplace, Columbia was at the center of the state's most successful mule breeding region (Audrain, Boone, Callaway and Pike counties), and was therefore able to hold its own in sales.

The barn was designed by Jesse Gedney of St. Louis, and built by Joe Strickler. An August 2, 1920 article in the Evening Missourian, described the barn as "of the latest design." The 150' x 150' brick structure, which could hold up to 300 mules, featured electric lights, running water, an abundance of windows and an efficient layout. Although designed and constructed for use as strictly a mule operation, the interior arrangement of the barn was altered to be shared with other animal industries upon the decline of the mule industry in the late 1920's. In 1930, the Rader Packing Company was sharing use of the building, and in 1933, it purchased the property. By 1953, the entire structure was occupied by the meat packing company.

The Wright Brothers' Mule Barn was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. That designation was part of a major historic rehabilitation that was done by owners Brian and Joy Pape. Brian Pape, local architect and preservationist, also added many environmentally friendly elements, including one of the first "green roofs" in Columbia.

Text by: Kylee Rooney and Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/14/2011

Property Name Leebrick, F. T. and Masie, House

Address 901 N. Rangeline St. **Year Built:** ca. 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman Foursquare

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The house was built ca. 1920, probably for the Leebrick family, who owned it in the 1920s and 30s.

F. T. Leebrick operated one of the many neighborhood grocery stores that catered to workers in the nearby Hamilton-Brown Shoe factory on Wilkes St. He owned Leebrick's Market, which was located near the corner of Wilkes and North Eighth Street in 1931. The 1940 city directory lists his wife Masie as the owner of this house, and Louise Leebrick, (a dance teacher who was probably a daughter) as the only other occupant.

Architecturally the house can be classified as an American Foursquare. The foursquare house type, popular in both urban and rural settings in the early 20th century, is also sometimes called the "cornbelt cube." This is a typical foursquare, in that it has a solid cubic form, two stories with four rooms per floor, and a hipped roof. Foursquares are defined by form more than style, and can be ornamented with a variety of architectural styles. Most Columbia examples are relatively simple houses, with elements of either the Craftsman or Colonial Revival style. The heavy square brick porch posts, simple cornice boards and wide roof overhangs of this house are all typical Craftsman features.

This house was designated as a Most Notable Historic Property by the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission in 2007. That designation recognized an adaptive reuse project that has allowed the house to take on a new function as a homeless shelter for men, without losing important historic features.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the historic address of this building was 701 N. Rangeline.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/20/2011

Property Name Missouri Hall

Address 1011 Rogers

Year Built: 1920

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Maxine Miller,
SOA (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

A combination of historic preservation and green building practices have ensured that historic Missouri Hall will continue to play an important role at Columbia College for decades to come.

In 2006, a comprehensive rehabilitation outfitted the building for administrative offices as well as the school's writing and math centers. The project, which was administered by the architectural firm of SOA, received LEED silver certification in 2009. That rehabilitation project included replacing dark brown aluminum windows that had been installed in the late 20th century. The new white windows are much closer to the original sashes in profile and configuration, and the rehabilitated building is now one of the more impressive historic structures on campus.

Built in 1920 to provide much needed dormitory space along with home economic teaching spaces, Missouri Hall faces Bass Commons, the original core of Columbia College. Like nearby St. Clair Hall, Missouri Hall was constructed with the help of a female architect, and even had a woman serve as the contractor. The construction of Missouri Hall was directly supervised by then-president of the school, Mrs. Luella St. Clair-Moss, and was designed by her sister, Maxine Miller. Miller is said to have based the plans on a hotel building in Mississippi.

Luella St. Clair was appointed president of the college in 1893, after her husband died suddenly after serving just a few months in the same position. (She later married Woodson Moss.) She served as the president of the school for more than a quarter of a century, and it was under her leadership that most of the buildings on Bass Commons were constructed.

Missouri Hall was the last building to be built by her administration. It was built with funds raised during the "Missouri Movement", a fund drive started by the Christian Church to raise funds for its six affiliated colleges in the state.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987.

Date of Form: 1/22/2012

Property Name Haden Building

Address 901 E. Broadway

Year Built: 1921

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2011

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Gastinger Walker Harden Architects
(Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Haden building is one of the most highly styled historic buildings in downtown Columbia.

The building is distinguished by finely detailed white terra cotta wall cladding. A relatively new building material when the bank was built, architectural terra cotta offered a new way to embellish buildings, and was often used to emulate cut stone. The Haden building features extensive Classical Revival ornamentation that includes monumental Corinthian pilasters, a classical entablature and paneled parapet walls.

This is the third Haden Building to occupy this lot. The first Haden Opera House was built here in 1884. It served as a center for entertainment and public meetings until it burned in 1900. Work on a replacement began immediately, and a new Haden building was completed in 1901. The second building served a more commercial function, with the Boone County Trust as the primary tenant. Another fire in 1920 destroyed the second building, prompting construction of the third and current Haden Building, which was completed in 1921 by the Boone County Trust.

The present building has housed banks since it was put into service. It housed a mix of retail and banking when new, but banking gradually took a larger role, and the building has been used exclusively as a bank for decades. The banking tradition was continued when Commerce Bank purchased the building in the early 21st century. In 2009, Commerce began a major historic rehabilitation project that involved restoration of the distinctive terra cotta exterior and a dramatic interior upgrade. Although no historic interior finishes had survived, the distinctive two story banking space was intact; it was retained and upgraded as part of the project. The rehabilitated bank continues its long role as an anchor of the downtown business district.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Album, Boone County Historical Society; National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Fredendall, A., House

Address 610 W. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1921

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2011

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

West Broadway Historic District (Listed 04/27/10)

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is one of the largest and most intact houses in the West Broadway Historic District. It is also notable for an elegant setting; the tree-filled lot covers half of a large city block.

The house was built ca. 1921 by A. Fredendall, the owner of Columbia's first department store. Fredendall's store was located in a large 2-1/2 story building on Ninth Street in the early 1900s. The first floor of that building is still in place at 19-25 S. Ninth; the upper floors were removed in the 1950s.

H. R. Mueller and his family lived in this house from around 1946 until the late 1970s. Mueller was apparently fond of the West Broadway neighborhood. He lived at 901 W. Broadway for close to twenty years before buying this house, which is nearly twice the size of his first Broadway home. The neighborhood was especially convenient for him, as it was between two of his businesses. He owned Mueller's Florist, a longtime floral shop in downtown Columbia, as well as a greenhouse located just a few blocks away, at Ash and West Boulevard. Mueller has been credited with being one of the 15 founders of the now-famous FTD floral exchange service.

The house is highly intact, inside and out, and thanks to recent work by owners Mike and Jewell Keevins, is also in very good condition. Intact historic features include five imported stained glass windows, an original central vacuum and an early servants' intercom/buzzer system. During the 2010-2011 rehabilitation project, modern infill was removed from the spacious entry porch, and the original wood windows were restored. Inside the house, floors were refinished and most of the millwork on the ground floor was stripped and stained.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/25/2011

Property Name Columbia Country Club

Address 2210 N. Country Club Drive

Year Built: ca. 1921-1987

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Country Club

Architect (s):

Golf Course: Watson, J. M.; Packard, Larry



Description and History

The Columbia Country Club was the first private country club in Columbia, and for many years the only one.

The club was founded on July 4, 1921, when prominent area resident Dr. Andrew McAlester sold a section of land to a group of citizens who wanted to create a private club. The new country club included a nine-hole golf course, designed by J. M. Watson, as well as a clubhouse for member dining and entertainment. The clubhouse featured a large arched-ceiling dining room with fireplaces and a spacious screened-in-porch. The dining room and porch are still in use, though the original porch screens have been replaced with windows and the entire building was enlarged and remodeled in the 1970s.

Longtime members say the club has always been one of the social centers of Columbia, serving as an important meeting place for early Columbia businessmen. At the time of its founding, it was one of a very few local establishments to serve alcoholic beverages – making it a popular gathering place following MU football games. Members could also hear a band at the club, and sometimes made their own music by standing up and singing "Old Mizzou" when members Don Faurot and his wife Mary Davidson Faurot entered the room after a game.

The golf course and 120-acre grounds of the Columbia Country Club are also notable, especially for the location of a portion of the original rock wall dam for the Hinkson Creek. Near the turn of the century, the creek was rerouted, but a section of the original dam remains on a northern corner of the course. In 1987, an additional nine holes for the golf course were put in service. The new holes were designed by Larry Packard.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: <<http://www.boxgroove.com/clubs/profile/club/1032570>>;
Columbia Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Schlundt Building

Address 521 S. College Ave.

Year Built: 1922

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Jamieson and Spearl



Description and History

Located on the MU campus west of College and south of University Avenue, Schlundt hall was built in 1922 and an annex was completed in 1951. The hall was named after Herman Schlundt, Professor and Chemistry Department Chairman, who was known for his research on uranium ore extraction and radium poisoning.

Schlundt Hall is located on MU's White Campus, originally known as East Campus. The name "White Campus" grew out of the use of pale local limestone for the buildings that were built there. Development of the White Campus began in 1901 and continued into the mid 1900s. The layout of this part of the campus, as well as the design of nearly all of the buildings constructed there before 1940 were the work of St. Louis architect James Jamieson. Jamieson was a senior partner with the nationally prominent firm of Cope and Stewardson when he began working for the University in 1901, and in 1912 he began a solo practice. In 1919 he formed the partnership of Jamieson and Spearl, which continued until his death in 1941. Jamieson's firms were also responsible for many of the buildings on MU's red campus, as well as campus layout and building design at Stephens College.

The White Campus was planned from the beginning to feature pale limestone buildings constructed in the extraordinarily popular Collegiate Gothic style. This was meant to distinguish the new campus from the "Red Campus," which featured red brick buildings in eclectic and Classical Revival styles.

The Collegiate Gothic style takes its inspiration from English forms of late Gothic and early Renaissance architecture. Common motifs of the style include somewhat irregular massing, shaped parapets and roof edges, and a mixture of materials and/or textures on the walls. Interestingly enough, Jamieson designed buildings for both parts of campus.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Overby, Osmund. *Walking Tour of MU Campus*, (1997 typescript from the author.); Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, 1996.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Chi Phi Mu House

Address 1415 University Ave. **Year Built:** ca. 1922

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2017

Other names or designations:

Delta Chi Fraternity
Campbell-Harrison House

District name, if applicable:

East Campus Historic District (Listed 02/16/96)

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This large Colonial Revival style dwelling was built in 1921 by Weldon Cotton, who sold it to the Chi Phi Mu sorority in Columbia, Missouri the following year. It is one of the largest residences in the East Campus Neighborhood Historic District, and it is significant for its size and level of styling, as well as a long association with the University of Missouri. Colonial Revival style elements of the house include a central portico with monumental columns and a second story balcony, and a cornice which features Classically derived detailing. The side-facing gambrel roof identifies it as an example of the Dutch Colonial subtype of the Colonial Revival style.

The large dwelling housed the sorority until 1930, when it was sold to Elizabeth K. Epple. Her husband, John A. Epple, was the owner of Epple Construction, a prominent general contracting firm. It served as the Epple family home for approximately twenty years. Their son John A. "Jerry" Epple, Jr., who was raised in the house, later took over the contracting business, and under his leadership the firm was responsible for the construction of many buildings in Central Missouri.

After the Epples moved out of the house in the late 1950s, it went back to being used by a University-affiliated organization, the Delta Chi Fraternity. Around 1970, the Campbell-Harrison Corporation purchased the building and converted it to a "Home Management House" for students enrolled in the University's College of Home Economics. It became known as the Campbell-Harrison House, which was described as a "Live in Classroom," that was used as a laboratory by the students. It later served as the home of the Maranatha Ministries.

In the late twentieth century it was purchased by the East Campus Redevelopment and Preservation Corporation. That group was formed as part of an early push for historic preservation in the area, and they held onto the property until they could find a buyer that would recognize the value of historic preservation. It has been sensitively maintained ever since, and continues to reflect its long history.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Andrea Herries

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

University of Missouri Archives, Columbia.

National Register Nomination for the East Campus District.

Date of Form: 7/14/2017

Property Name Second Christian Church Classical Revival Church

Address 401 N. Fifth St.

Year Built: ca. 1923

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2003

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/04/80)

District name, if applicable:

Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community
Thematic Resource Listing (Listed 09/04/80)

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):



Description and History

The history of the Fifth Street Church congregation predates the Civil War; the congregation has been active in Columbia since 1861. It was formally organized as the Second Christian Church in 1872, by Rev. Burrell Basket.

The congregation's first building, dedicated in 1879, was a one-story frame structure located on Ash Street just north of the county courthouse. (The present location of the armory.) This is one of several African-American churches that were supported by J. W. "Blind" Boone. He was an elder in the church and a generous donor.

The current church building was begun ca. 1923, and the second story was completed ca. 1927. The main worship space is two stories high with balcony seating. Tall art glass windows line the walls of the sanctuary. Simple white plastered walls and ceiling offer a quiet décor for worship.

For many of its early years, the church was the only large building that the black community could use for worship, as well as meeting for civic groups, lodges, and clubs. There are records in the "Colored Directory" of the church, for its members and many other African American establishments that flourished in Columbia in the 1920s. From 1947 to 1954, the Negro Nursery school was located in the church; the school then moved to a new building at 5th and Ash Street.

In 1977 the Second Christian Church took the name of the Fifth Street Christian Church, and in 1980 the building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; Columbia Historic
Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Branson, Edwin and Grace, House

Address 511 Westwood Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1923

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This ivy-covered house was built in 1923 of gunnite, which is mortar conveyed through a hose at high velocity. Interesting features of the house include wrought iron from New Orleans, used in the fence fronting the property and throughout the interior, as well as the use of double doors in many rooms.

The house was built by Dr. Edwin B. and Grace Branson. Dr. Branson was the chairman of the Geology Department at the University of Missouri in the early 1900's. In 1926, the Bransons sold the house and property to the Wheat family, who later passed them down to their daughter Gladys. Gladys Wheat was the first female art faculty member at the University.

This house is in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is part of the area known locally as the "Old Southwest." Real Estate developer John A. Stewart played a major role in the development of this neighborhood in the early 20th century. He platted the Westmount Addition in 1905 and the larger Westwood Addition a year later. Those additions have often been recognized as the first in the city in which the developer (Stewart) supplied enhancements such as utility connections and improved streets; he also included deed restrictions that established standards for everything from yard setbacks to the size and cost of the houses that could be built on the lots. He generally required new houses to be at least two stories tall, with a minimum construction budget of what was then the substantial sum of \$2,000.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination, West Broadway Historic District.

Date of Form: 1/19/2011

Property Name Reno, J. B. and Cora, House

Address 104 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1924

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #13 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 2 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. Several of the lots facing Walnut already contained houses when the subdivision was platted, including at least two that were owned by siblings of John M. Hubbell, Bettie H. Hickman and S. C. Hubbell. (Those houses have since been demolished.) New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since. There are also three houses on E. Walnut St. which date to the 1910s; four others have since been demolished.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Berry Wholesale Grocery Building

Address 1025 E. Walnut St.

Year Built: ca. 1924

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Bourgeois, Stephen (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Berry building is the largest and most intact historic grocery warehouse in Columbia.

The Berry Company was one of many wholesale grocers to operate in Columbia in the early 1900s. The Walnut Street location offered handy access to the Wabash Railroad line, which was just across the alley to the north.

The building was constructed ca. 1924 for L. W. Berry. The construction project represented a significant business expansion for Berry, who had been operating a small grocery store with his wife Lula a few blocks away for at least a decade. The Berry's lived above their shop on North Eighth Street, in modest two-story building that was less than 30 feet wide. Unfortunately, Mr. Berry was not able to enjoy his large new warehouse very long; in 1927, Lula Berry was listed in the directory as a widow, living in the north Eighth Street building.

The Walnut Street building continued to serve as a wholesale grocery warehouse, however. The Nowell Wholesale Grocery Company moved in before 1927 and remained through the mid-1950s. The Nowell Company, which was headed by W. B. Nowell, was an established grocery firm when they took over at this location, and they continued in the retail grocery business into the 21st century.

The Berry building housed a variety of tenants in the last half of the 1900s, but by the early 2000s it was in poor condition and nearly vacant. The property was purchased in 2007 by John and Vicki Ott, who sponsored its addition to the National Register of Historic Places and undertook a major historic rehabilitation project. The Otts created upscale loft apartments on the second floor, retail space on the first, and a high-end fitness center in the lower level.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Rollins, James Sidney and Sara V., House

Address 212 Bingham Road **Year Built:** 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

Street addresses have changed over the years; this house was 411 Bingham Road when new, and 2 or 8 Bingham from ca. 1927 into the late 1950s.

District name, if applicable:

In Grasslands Subdivision (platted in 1925).

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee



Description and History

The Rollins house was one of the first houses constructed in the Grasslands Addition to Columbia. The Rollins's had their choice of lots in the new subdivision; James was a partner in the firm that developed that neighborhood. James S. Rollins Jr., who sometimes went by Sidney Rollins, was a successful businessman and a member of the state legislature when this house was built.

The Rollins family home on Bingham Road was designed by Columbia architect Harry Satterlee Bill, a leading Mid-Missouri architect who taught architecture at the University of Missouri. Bill designed the Rollins house in the Tudor Revival style, which was popular from the 1890s to the 1940s. The house includes many characteristics that are typical of the Tudor Revival style, including irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with cross gables, ornamental half timbering, and large masonry chimneys topped with decorative chimney pots.

Use of the Tudor Revival style was consciously chosen to set the neighborhood apart. A 1925 article in the local paper quoted Sidney Rollins as saying he wanted a high architectural standard and expected all the houses in the Grasslands to have similar styling for a unified appearance. The article noted that the lots came with deed restrictions to control new development and that "no one will be permitted to build bungalows or other small houses there." (His plans came to fruition; most houses in the neighborhood today feature either Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styling; all are relatively large.)

The current owners share J. Sidney Rollins' commitment to the character of the house and have worked to preserve its original architectural elements. Modern additions have been designed to complement the historic sections of the house and care has been taken to preserve and protect historic features and finishes throughout. One remodeling project uncovered a memento from the original owners—a small notebook which includes what appears to be a 1959 Christmas gift list for Rollins family members.

Text by: Deb Sheals
Photo by Stephen Bybee

Date of Form: 8/9/2021

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; " 'Grasslands' Has Unusual Building Site," *Columbia Missourian*, August 24, 1925.

Property Name Booches

Address 110 S. Ninth Street

Year Built: ca. 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: One-Part Commercial Block

Architect (s):



Description and History

This small commercial building is one of downtown's most intact buildings, inside and out, and is home to one of the oldest continuously operated businesses in Columbia.

The building was built ca. 1925 on a narrow lot that was bordered by the Hall Theater to the north and a one story building that housed an auto dealership to the south. Booche's, a billiard hall and restaurant, has occupied the building since 1927. Neither the business nor the building have seen significant changes.

Few historic buildings in Columbia retain as much original fabric as the Booche's building. Architecturally, it can be classified as a one-part commercial block, a one-story traditional commercial building form that first became popular in the 1800s. It is the single most intact historic one-part commercial block in downtown Columbia, and one of very few downtown buildings that still sports an original storefront and early interior finishes.

Booche's is one of the only businesses in Columbia to have been in operation for more than a century. Founded by Paul (Booche) Venable in 1884, Booche's operated in several different downtown locations before moving here in 1927. They didn't have far to go for that last move, they had been in the second floor of the building across the street since 1912. Venable was included in the 1889-90 and 1898-99 state Gazetteer listings for the town, and was listed regularly in city directories throughout the early part of the 20th century. (Only one other business listed in that 1889 Gazetteer is still in operation--Booth and Parker Undertaker's, now Parker Funeral Service, located on N. 10th Street.)

A longtime favorite of University students as well as permanent residents, Booche's was a regular advertiser in the University Savitar in the early 1900s. An ad published in 1904 included a phrase that still applies in 2012: "Strangers, Patrons, and Visitors Made to Feel at Home."

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Dalton, Warren, *Between the Columns*, 2010; Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, 2000.

Date of Form: 1/21/2012

Property Name Fisher, Annie, House

Address 2911 S. Old Highway 63 **Year Built:** ca. 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

Boone County Historical Society Hall of Fame

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This house was built in the 1920s for one of Columbia's first prominent African-American business people.

Known as Fair Oaks, the house was built by Annie Fisher (1867-1938). Fisher was known far and wide for her beaten biscuits and cured ham; she won first prizes at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis for her biscuits, and built upon that success to create one of the most successful catering businesses in mid-Missouri. That was no small feat for an African American woman of the time. In 1998, Fisher was inducted into the Boone County Historical Society Hall of Fame for her important role in Boone County history.

This building is similar to a house that Fisher built on Park Avenue in central Columbia in the 1910s. That house was one of the largest and most modern houses in its neighborhood. Fisher is said to have lived in a tent on the property while her first house was being built, to supervise the construction project.

Once this building was completed, she moved into it and rented the older house. This one was constructed to do double duty as her home and a restaurant. The property was right on Highway 63 at the time, and Fisher no doubt chose the location to take advantage of the stream of potential customers that drove by the front door.

After Fisher's death in 1938, her house on Park Avenue was sold for conversion to a funeral home, and this building became a single family house. The downtown house was demolished during an "Urban Renewal" project in the 1960s. Although this building has been vacant for several years and is somewhat threatened by redevelopment, interested citizens have been exploring options for a sympathetic new use.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Barker, Jacob "A Past Paved Over: Lost Black Neighborhoods," Columbia Home and Lifestyle, Feb/March, 2009; Boone County Historical Society files.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Shotgun House

Address 3801 Ponderosa Street

Year Built: ca. 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://boonehistory.org/BooneJunction-Village.htm>

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This modest house is one of the few remaining examples of a "shotgun house" in Columbia.

The term shotgun house describes a vernacular building type that is defined by its shape and floor plan more than a particular architectural style. Shotgun houses are narrow one-story dwellings without halls that are built with their short ends facing the street and single rooms lined up one behind the other. The term is said to come from the saying that one could fire a shotgun in the front door and the shot would pass through the lined-up doors of each room and out the back door without hitting anything.

The Shotgun house type is believed to have cultural roots in West Africa and the Caribbean, and is also common in New Orleans, where narrow lots lent themselves to this type of space-saving form. In many parts of the country, including Missouri, the house type was favored in African-American neighborhoods of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Columbia was no exception; historic photos of the area around Garth Avenue show that it was a common house type in the neighborhood, which was a center of Columbia's black community in the early 20th century. Many of those dwellings were demolished during an Urban Renewal project that took place in the 1960s. This house, which was built in 1925 as a single family residence, is a rare survivor.

The house was located at 500 Garth Avenue when it was designated as a Most Notable property in 1998. It was moved from its original location March 11, 2009, after extensive efforts were made to restore it in place. It is now a part of the Boone Junction History Village, which is operated by the Boone County Historical Society.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Marshall, Howard Wight. Vernacular Architecture in Rural and Small Town Missouri: An Introduction. Columbia: University of Missouri Extension Publications, 1994.

Date of Form: 10/18/2010

Property Name Thornton, Bessie and Dr. J. E., House

Address 905 S. Providence Road

Year Built: 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2014

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Tudor Revival style house was one of the first buildings to be completed in the Grasslands Addition to Columbia, which was platted in 1926. It was built for Dr. James E. Thornton and his wife, Bessie W. Thornton. Dr. Thornton was a local physician who served on the Columbia Board of Education in the 1910s, and as a trustee and "college physician" for Stephens College in the 1920s.

The Grasslands Addition was created by the prominent Rollins family, on land originally owned by G. B. Rollins. It was named for his farm, Grasslands, which encompassed hundreds of acres at one point. The Grasslands Addition to Columbia, which was laid out by nationally renowned planning firm Hare and Hare, soon became a residential neighborhood of choice. Work on this house began in 1925, before the plat for the new subdivision had even been filed. An article published in the Columbia Missourian in August of 1925 noted that "two houses have already been started...Dr. J. E. Thornton is building a brick house of English architecture (this house) while the foundation has been laid for the brick and stucco, English residence for Sidney Rollins (now 212 Bingham)." Oddly, it was a full year later before any documents were filed in association with the new subdivision. County deed records show that the official plat for the Grasslands was filed August 18, 1926, and the deed transferring this property to Bessie W. Thornton was made and filed two days later.

The Thornton family apparently moved in soon after the property was transferred; City directories indicate they were living on Missouri Street in 1926, and had moved into this house by 1927. Unfortunately, Mr. Thornton did not live to enjoy the new house; he died that same year. Mrs. Thornton moved away soon after, but kept the house as a rental property. One of the first tenants was another doctor, Claude R. Bruner, who later purchased the original G. B. Rollins family home, which is located just a few doors north of this property. (It is now the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, a 2010 Most Notable Property.) In the late 1940s, the Thornton house was purchased by Dean Parks, owner of Parks Department Store, which was a prominent downtown business for several decades in the mid 1900s.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.
Boone County Deed and Plat Records
Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/23/2014

Property Name Thornton, Bessie W. and Dr. J. E., House

Address 905 S. Providence Road

Year Built: 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee--possibly



Description and History

This Tudor Revival Style house was one of the first houses built in the Grasslands Addition to Columbia. A newspaper article published in 1925 announced the creation of the development and noted that "two houses have already been started....Dr. J. E. Thornton is building a brick house of English architecture (this house) while the foundation has been laid for the brick and stucco, English residence for Sidney Rollins (now 212 Bingham)."

The "English" style described in that article is now referred to as Tudor Revival, a style that was becoming popular for upscale residential architecture in Columbia at the time. It is possible that this house was the work of notable Columbia architect Harry Satterlee Bill, who designed several houses in the neighborhood, including the Rollins house in 1925 and one that was built at 211 Bingham soon after. Mr. Bill was clearly fond of both the Tudor Revival style and the neighborhood; he built a Tudor Revival style house of his own just a few doors away from this one in 1928. (The Bill House at 206 Bingham is a 2012 Columbia Most Notable Property, as is the house at 211 Bingham. The latter was built for Margaret Von Holtzendorff, Sidney Rollins' sister.)

This house was built for Dr. James E. Thornton and his wife, Bessie W. Thornton, who lived there for two decades. The property was listed in her name in real estate tax records, but in his name in city directories. He had an office on S. 10th Street in 1926. In the late 1940s, the house was purchased by Dean Parks, owner of Parks Department Store, which was a prominent downtown business for several decades in the mid 1900s.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927-28 Mrs. J. E. Thornton \$5,000; 1929-45 Mrs. Bessie W. Thornton \$5,000; 1947 Occupied, but not owned, by Herbert P. Gould per directory; 1950 \$4500; 1955 Dean W. Parks \$6950.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Record; Columbia City Directories; "Grasslands" Has Unusual Building Site," Columbia Missourian, 8/24/1925, p. 3, Section Two.

Date of Form: 1/29/2013

Property Name Cruse, Fred and Louise, House

Address 205 South Garth Avenue **Year Built:** ca. 1925

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

Shane, Fred E. and Louise S., House (1946-1972)

Note: Street addresses changed over the years;

District name, if applicable:

In Park Hill Subdivision (platted in 1924).

Link(s):

<https://www.artfixdaily.com/artwire/release/936-fred-shane-paintings-1928-to-1980>

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This modest brick bungalow is typical of houses built in Columbia in the 1920s. It exhibits many characteristics common to Craftsman-era bungalows in Columbia, including textured brick wall cladding, wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The central front porch is also typical of Columbia bungalows, with tall brick piers and tapered wood posts.

Interior detailing is also representative of Columbia bungalows of the 1920s. The living room features a fireplace set into a large brick mantel flanked by built-in bookcases. Craftsman style door and window casing throughout the house is early or original, as is much of the oak and pine flooring. Many of the early doors feature original hardware and faceted glass knobs.

The house was built ca. 1925, probably for Fred T. and Marjorie Cruse. It is located in Park Hill Addition to Columbia, which was platted in 1924 by a group that included prominent real estate developer John A. Stewart. That plat created a 16 acre private park now known as J. A. Stewart park.

The house appears to have served as a rental property into the 1940s. Early tenants include the sheriff of Boone County and at least one professor from the University of Missouri. The first known owner-occupants were Fred and Louise Shane, who bought it in 1946 and lived there for decades. Louise Shane died in 1967, and Fred sold the property in 1972.

Fred Shane (1906-1992) was a native of Kansas City who gained national renown as a regionalist painter. He served as the chair of the University of Missouri Art Department from 1958 until his retirement in 1971. Shane was influenced by Thomas Hart Benton, who he met in 1935. Benton wrote the introduction to a collection of Shane's drawings that was published in 1964. His paintings were featured in two other books published in the 1980s. Shane exhibited in numerous museums and galleries, and his work is part of permanent collections of many major museums, including the Smithsonian and the National Gallery of Art.

Text by: Deb Sheals
Photo by Stephen Bybee

Date of Form: 8/9/2021

Sources: Property Abstract, <https://www.artfixdaily.com/>;
"American Realism: Frederick E. Shane," Museum of Art and Archeology, MU. <https://maa.missouri.edu/gallery/american-regionalism-frederick-e-shane>.

Property Name Grasslands Addition

Address S. Providence, Bingham, Burham, etc. **Year Built:** 1925-1960s

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Varied

Property Type: Subdivision

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee

John, Hurst

Description and History



The Grasslands Addition to Columbia was laid out in 1925 by renowned planning and landscape design firm Hare and Hare of Kansas City, who also planned the Country Club Addition to Kansas City. The upscale residential development was created by members of the locally prominent Rollins family, from portions of G. B. Rollins' (1852-1915) large estate of the same name.

The Grasslands was one of the first residential neighborhoods in Columbia with streets that did not follow a traditional grid arrangement, and it may have been the first to have been planned by a nationally recognized design firm. The original subdivision plan included five large irregular blocks, bordered by curving streets, reflecting planning that an early ad proclaimed "has been done in such a manner that the natural beauty of the addition will be utilized to its greatest advantage." Following a practice started by J. A. Stewart in other Columbia subdivisions, all lots came with architectural restrictions that included setbacks and minimum size requirements. As one article about the development noted "No one will be permitted to build bungalows or other small houses in the addition."

Development of the Grasslands was a family affair. It was platted and marketed by the real estate firm of Rollins and Rollins, which consisted of G. B. Rollins' son, James Sidney Rollins (1887-1972) and his brother Curtis B. Rollins (1853-1930). By June of 1927, the new subdivision boasted three new houses, two of which were built for members of the Rollins family. J. Sidney Rollins built a new house at 212 Bingham in 1925, and his sister Margaret von Holtzendorff had a house at 211 Bingham by 1927.

The neighborhood spread west from Providence Road over a period of more than three decades. Although Hare and Hare's original plat included 101 lots, the first plat filed in 1926 included only the east end of that plan, with 34 lots. The rest of the Hare and Hare plan was executed in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and at least two more sections were added in the early 1960s.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia Missourian, 8/24/1925, pp. 2-3 Sec. 2; Rollins family information from Ancestry.com.

Date of Form: 1/31/2013

Property Name Wren, Horace and Ruth, House

Address 115 Aldeah Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

Note: Street addresses changed over the years; the address of this house was 215 Aldeah until around 1960.

District name, if applicable:

In Backus Subdivision (platted in 1926).

Link(s):

Style:

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Wren house was one of the first houses constructed on Aldeah Street, a one-block road that runs north from Broadway to Ash Street. It connects Edgewood and Alexander Streets. Aldeah Street today contains an intact collection of modest houses that were built in the 1920s and 1930s; most of those are bungalows. The bungalow is a house type often associated with the Craftsman Style, which was very popular in Columbia in the early 20th century. Bungalows are generally one to one and one-half stories, with open front porches and an emphasis on natural building materials.

The house was built in 1926 or 1927 for Horace M. and Ruth C. (nee Old) Wren, who lived there with their three children. They bought an empty lot on Aldeah in July 1926 and were living there by 1927. That purchase happened just two months after lots became available in the L. S. Backus Subdivision, a 1926 subdivision that encompasses only lots on the west side of Aldeah Street. The area was largely vacant at the time. Aldeah was an unpaved street and only three houses had been completed when they started work on the Wren house. The street filled quickly; by 1931, every lot on the west side of Aldeah contained a new bungalow.

Horace Wren enjoyed a long career as a barber in Columbia. In 1919 he was serving as secretary of the local Barber's Union, and in 1920, Horace Wren and J. W. Basnett purchased a shop of their own, the Recreation Barber Shop. That partnership appears to have been short lived, however, by 1927 Horace was working at Tiger Barbershop, where he remained for decades. In the 1930s, the Wrens fell prey to the economic hardships of the Great Depression. Mortgage payments were missed and in 1932 their home on Aldeah was sold on the courthouse steps.

After the Wrens left, the house saw an array of occupants. Between 1932 and 2012 it had numerous rental tenants and changed ownership more than a dozen times. It is now once again owner-occupied by residents who value its historic significance. Under their stewardship, systems have been upgraded, historic features have been restored, and the house has been listed in the American Bungalow Registry.

Text by: Deb Sheals
Photo by Stephen Bybee

Date of Form: 8/9/2021

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Misc. Newspaper articles; Property Abstract, in possession of owners; Sanborn maps; U. S. Population Census Records.

Property Name Beverly Apartments

Address 211 Hitt St.

Year Built: ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: Apartment Building

Architect (s):

Deering, Frank, (possibly)



Description and History

This one of four intact historic commercial apartment buildings located between the campus of the University of Missouri and downtown Columbia.

Built at a time when commercial apartments were just coming into widespread use, Columbia's historic apartment buildings mark an important change in housing patterns. Apartment buildings as we know them today were not common in Columbia before the 1910s or early 1920s. Prior to the early 20th century, those who were unable to or uninterested in buying a house of their own had few options for rental housing. One could rent a room in a boarding house or a hotel, neither of which offered much privacy or flexibility. With the advent of the commercial apartment building, one could have the comforts of a single family house, including a private kitchen and bath, without the associated expense or long term commitment. Apartment buildings located on the edge of campus or in the downtown area, like this one, offered a convenient location for students and professionals alike.

The Beverly Building was erected ca. 1926 by Frank Deering and the Beverly Realty Company, the same group of investors that built the Belvedere Apartments, located just a few doors away, at 206 Hitt St. The Beverly was completed sometime before the Belvedere, which went into service in Dec. 1927.

The interior of the building retains many original features, including red oak floors in the apartments and a bank of original doorbells in the lobby.

The building is named after Robert Beverly Price II, the largest shareholder of the Beverly Realty Company. R. B. Price II was the grandson of the founder of Boone County National Bank, and a prominent banker and community leader in his own right.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987; Columbia University Missourian, 12/16/1927, p. 1.

Date of Form: 1/12/2011

Property Name Lhamon, W. J. and Clara, House

Address 703 Ingleside Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

East Campus Historic District (Listed 02/16/96)

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Spanish Eclectic

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

J. S. Watkins, contractor



Description and History

Built in 1926 for one of the first deans of the Missouri Bible College, 703 Ingleside has been owned by only two families in the past eight decades.

Constructed for Dr. William Jefferson Lhamon and his wife Clara E. Lahmon, this is one of few Spanish Eclectic style houses in Columbia. The house was built from plans prepared by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, which formed in the 1920s to offer technical assistance to potential homebuilders who could not afford custom-designed houses. The Bureau offered low-cost plans and specifications for houses "not more than six rooms in size." This house is "Design 6-A-2," as shown in a late 1920s plan book titled "Small Homes of Architectural Distinction."

W. J. Lhamon (1855-1955) was a Christian minister and writer who served as a pastor in Ohio before moving to Missouri to serve as the dean of the Bible School of Drury College in Springfield. In the early 1900s, he became dean of the Bible College of the University of Missouri in Columbia. A history of the Bible College published in 1956 noted that Lhamon was "the first to organize instruction into classes and put the institution on a scholastic basis. Dr. Lhamon...was instrumental in making Lowry Hall a reality."

Construction of the Lhamon house was a family affair; it was built by J. S. Watkins, the father-in-law of the Lhamons' daughter Lois, who lived across the street with her husband Ralph Watkins at the time. The two families remained on Ingleside for decades, and the house across the street is still in the Watkins family. In 1955, this house was sold to Lawrence and Emma Jean McKinin. The McKinins became friends with the Watkins family, and through them acquired a few items of furniture that had belonged to the Lahmons. Thanks to decades of good stewardship, this historic house looks much as it did when the Lhamons moved in. Mr. Lhamons' chair still graces the living room, and Mrs. Lhamon's daffodils still appear in the garden every spring.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties," Reprint of the original 1929 publication "Small Homes of Architectural Distinction."
Interview with Emma Jean McKinin.

Date of Form: 1/23/2013

Property Name Stephens Stables

Address 203 Old Highway 63

Year Built: ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: Stables

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Stephens College Stables complex has contributed to the local and national equestrian heritage since 1926.

The complex occupies just over 18 acres of land in what is now a residential neighborhood northeast of the main campus. It is more than a utilitarian grouping of barns and pastures. The brick-red ceramic block walls, dormers, cupolas and simple Colonial Revival styling of the buildings all lend an air of formality one might not expect of a working animal facility. The setting adds to the genteel effect; the buildings are surrounded by rolling pastures lined with white board fences.

The ca. 1926 stable buildings were built to include classroom space, as well as a 216 foot long straight-away between the stalls to allow for indoor riding in inclement weather. The 250x100 foot outdoor riding ring that was part of the original 1930s design is still in use, as is a large indoor arena added in 1939-1940. The arena originally seated more than 2,000 people. When the stables were built, the College owned the land to the southeast, which is now Stephens Lake Park. The location provided riders with easy access to bridle paths that crisscrossed that property at the time.

The complex is still home to the Prince of Wales Club, originally established as a club for "Susies that fell off." It is touted as the oldest continually active riding club in the country. The complex continues in its original function. Today, there are over 60 full-time equestrian majors enrolled in the Equestrian Studies program, and the barn contains some 51 box stalls.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Crighton, John. Stephens: A Story of Educational Innovation.
Columbia, Missouri: The American Press, 1970.

Date of Form: 10/14/2010

Property Name Roth, Harry B., House

Address 1315 University Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

East Campus Historic District (Listed 02/16/96)

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Craftsman style house in the East Campus Neighborhood Historic District was one of the first bed and breakfasts in Columbia.

Built ca. 1926, this was the home of Harry B. Roth in 1927. It was later sold to the McMurray family, who owned it into the 1990s. In 1994, the house was converted to a bed and breakfast for Willa Adelstein, Pam Struessel and Sylvia Petro, all registered professional nurses. Brian Pape was the historic preservation architect for that project, which preserved the character-defining historic features while bringing the property into compliance with modern building codes.

Typically Craftsman style elements of the house include a broad front terrace with square posts, exposed rafter ends on the roof of the front entryway and wide overhangs on the main roof. The interior exhibits a strong Craftsman influence as well, especially evident in the styling of the historic oak millwork. The original floorplan is intact; living areas and the kitchen are on the first floor, and bedrooms are upstairs. A manager's suite of rooms is downstairs at walkout level.

The house is a contributing building in the East Campus Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1996. The East Campus District is the largest residential historic district in the city, encompassing approximately 60 acres and 296 buildings. It was listed for significance in the areas of Community Planning and Development, and Architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1895 to 1945. The area was developed during an early 20th century building boom in Columbia, and it became a favored upper middle class neighborhood. Many leading citizens built homes there, and the neighborhood functioned as a tightly-knit community throughout the period of significance.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; National
Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/24/2011

Property Name Parrish, Harold And Buelah, House

Address 7 Edgewood Ave.

Year Built: ca. 1926

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This modest house on a tiny lot in Westwood provides a nicely intact example of a 1920s bungalow with Craftsman styling.

The house was probably built for Harold and Buelah Parrish, who moved into it between 1926 and 1932. It is said to have remained in their family into the mid-1980s. The house was built after most of the Westwood addition had been developed, and land was at such a premium that it was wedged onto a lot between two existing houses. The lot for this house was carved out of the back yard of a house that faces Broadway, resulting in a nearly square lot that is almost completely covered by the house. The back property line is only a few feet from the back wall of the house.

Architecturally, this house can be categorized as a Craftsman bungalow, which at the time was one of the most popular house types in Columbia, especially for relatively modest houses. The Craftsman style dominated residential architecture in Columbia from the late 1910s into the 1930s. Local examples of the style range from very large two story houses to modest one story bungalows such as this house. The term bungalow generally refers to the form of the house more than its architectural style. Bungalows are by definition one to one and one-half stories tall, with front porches and an emphasis on natural building materials.

In the early 21st century, the house benefitted from the attentions of owners that appreciated its historic character. Recent projects have included front porch repair, as well as restoration of interior features such as millwork and the original fireplace.

Street addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the address of this house was 107 in 1932.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/22/2011

Property Name von Holtzendorff, Margaret, House

Address 211 Bingham Road

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2010

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Georgian Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee



Description and History

One of the first houses built in the Grasslands subdivision, this is a nicely intact example of the work of architect Harry Satterlee Bill.

The Grasslands Subdivision, known today simply as the Grasslands, was platted around 1926 from the estate of George Bingham Rollins. The property was a part of the George B. Rollins farm, which covered over a thousand acres at the end of the 19th century. The farm straddled the city limits; 5.4 acres were within the city and the rest was located to the southwest. The George Rollins family house survives as well; it is now home to the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity at 809 South Providence. This house was probably built for Margaret von Holtzendorff, who owned the property in the late 1920s and early 1930s. It is not clear if she ever lived here, however; she is not listed in any early city directories, and this is one of several lots she owned when the development was new. She was the sister of James Sidney Rollins, who developed the Grasslands, and the house may have been built for speculation. (Their father was George B. Rollins.)

The house was designed by local architect and MU professor Harry Satterlee Bill, who also owned one of the first houses in the new housing development. Bill may have been the only architect in town at the time; he was the only one listed in the 1927 Columbia city directory. (His office was in the Miller Building, 823 E. Broadway.) Bill designed several houses in the Grasslands as well as other Mid-Missouri communities. He also worked on commercial and municipal buildings. His better known commissions in downtown Columbia include a new city hall in 1931 (now the Howard Municipal Building) with Eckle and Aldrich of St. Joseph, and an addition to the Central Dairy Building in 1940.

The von Holtzendorff house and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity house were the first properties located in the Grasslands neighborhood to be recognized as notable historic properties.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 2/1/2013

Property Name Central Dairy Building

Address 1104 E. Broadway

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (1/20/05)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Beaux-Arts

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Shepard and Wiser with Harry Satterlee Bill;

Simon Associates (Rehabilitation)

Description and History

This wide commercial building on the east edge of downtown Columbia served as the Columbia headquarters for the Central Dairy Company for decades.

The Central Dairy Building has a long connection with commerce in downtown Columbia. It was built for the Central Dairy Company in 1927 and it has seen continual commercial use ever since. Central Dairy was founded in 1920, by Boone County natives Dot Sappington and Clyde Shepard. The company had buildings at two other sites in the downtown area before moving into this building, which was designed specifically for the dairy operation.

The building features an outstanding display of early 20th century ornamental terra cotta. It has been described as having the most extensive terra cotta ornament in Columbia. The building was constructed in two phases; the first (the western part) was constructed upon the company's founding in 1927. That section was designed by the Kansas City architectural firm Shepard and Wiser. The remainder of the building (the eastern one-third) was designed to match the original, by Columbia architect Harry Satterlee Bill in 1940.

The building housed Central Dairy's sales and processing operations until 1959, when the business was sold. In 1961, Downtown Appliance moved into the west part of the building, a location it still has today. In 2005 the owners of Downtown Appliance sponsored the successful nomination of the building to the National Register of Historic Places and undertook a major historic rehabilitation project. That project updated the main floor commercial space and added rental apartments to the second floor. A few years later, the owners of the east part followed suit, and the building today is highly intact and in excellent condition.



Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 12/23/2010

Property Name Columbia Municipal Airport/Cosmo Park

Address 1615 W. Business Loop 70

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2011

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: no stlye

Property Type: Airport/Park

Architect (s):



Description and History

Cosmo Park was developed on the site of Columbia's first airport, which operated at this location for some four decades.

What began as an exotic novelty with the success of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk in 1903 grew into a reliable form of transportation by the late 1910s. Airfields began appearing anywhere pilots could find level ground for a runway. Boone County was no exception; by the early 1920s several area farms had fields that doubled as landing strips.

In 1926 brothers John and James Allton incorporated what appears to be the first commercial aviation business in Columbia, the Allton Flying Service. Two years later they purchased a 110-acre farm that had one of those early landing strips from Moss Jones, and set about expanding the new business. The Alltons sold the airport to the City of Columbia around 1932, and it was renamed the Columbia Municipal Airport.

The city added new hangars and other buildings, improved runways, and expanded the property to include nearly 500 acres. The city operated the airport at this location until the 1960s. Famous visitors to the airport include Amelia Earhart, Eleanor Roosevelt, and then-President Harry Truman.

In 1967 commercial aviation was moved to the recently completed Columbia Regional Airport south of town, and in 1969 the municipal airport was officially closed. Almost as soon as the airport closed, the Columbia Cosmopolitan Club began working to develop the property into what is now Cosmo Park, Columbia's largest city park. The modern park still reflects its roots as an airport; two of the hangars now house maintenance facilities, and the former runways have become park roads and parking areas.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: David P. Sap, "Allton-Columbia Municipal Airport."; "Up, Up and Away: The Columbia Municipal Airport," Columbia Senior Times, Jan 2002; photo from <http://www.gocolumbiamo.com/ParksandRec/Parks/Cosmo_Park/>.

Date of Form: 1/27/2011

Property Name McAlester, Barry, House

Address 2007 S. Country Club Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This large Tudor Revival style house on the grounds of the Columbia Country Club was built for Barry (or Berry) McAlester in 1927. It is one of the larger and more refined examples of the Tudor Revival style in Columbia.

Mr. McAlester would have been quite familiar with the neighborhood. His father was Dr. A. W. McAlester, who lived for decades in the house at 2011 N. Country Club Drive. The Columbia Country Club was built on land that had been the McAlester family farm, and Barry McAlester grew up in the family house located just a few hundred yards from this one.

The house offers a nicely intact example of the Tudor Revival style, which enjoyed widespread popularity in the 1920s and 30s. Although an architect has not been identified for this house, the large size and refined styling invites speculation that it was professionally designed. Tudor Revival is actually a misnomer; it is based more upon late Mediaeval English buildings than the early 16th century buildings of Tudor England. The Tudor Revival style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, generally with front facing gables and at least some masonry wall cladding. About half of the examples in the U. S. are like the McAlester house in that they have ornamental half timbering that mimics the structural framing common to Medieval houses.

The house is highly intact, inside and out. The McAlester family crest presides over a living room which includes a fireplace adorned with limestone carvings. In the dining room, hand-painted wall paper still covers the walls. There is an antique intercom system still in place, though not operational, that was used to call the maid from her quarters.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses,
1986; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Records.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Thomas Hart Benton Elementary School

Address 1410 Hinkson Ave. **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

A Columbia public school has operated on the site of Benton School since 1897, longer than at any other site in the city.

The current building, which was built in 1927, replaced a brick elementary school which was constructed in 1896-97 just south of the existing school. That original school was also called Benton School, after the famous Missouri statesman, Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858). Thomas Hart Benton was first elected to the United States Senate from Missouri in 1820, and served prominently in that office for some thirty years. His great nephew, also Thomas Hart Benton (1889-1975), later became a major figure in American art.

The original Benton School was built in 1896-1897 at the corner of Hodge and Ripley Streets. It was one of the earliest elementary school building in Columbia. (The first public school buildings were Jefferson School, which was built in 1881 near the site of the present day Jefferson Junior High School, and a new building for African American students, at the present site of Douglass School.) That structure remained in use for three decades, until the new Thomas Hart Benton Elementary School building was completed in 1927.

The new building – which is still in use today – was built immediately north of the old structure, which was razed once the new building was placed in service. The 1927 structure is a much larger brick building with simple Classical Revival styling. It uses a material combination that was standard for Columbia Public Schools of this time period. It has a random ashlar stone foundation, relatively simple brownish brick walls, and smooth limestone ornamentation that includes a classically inspired door surround on the north wall. This building also features nicely detailed brick patterns in the gable ends of its steeply pitched roof.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Chrichton, John, A History of Columbia and Boone County, 1987,
pp. 312, 328.

Date of Form: 1/20/2011

Property Name Belvedere Apartments

Address 206 Hitt St.

Year Built: 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2008

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Spanish Eclectic

Property Type: Apartment Building

Architect (s):

Nelle E. Peters, Kansas City



Description and History

This one of four intact historic commercial apartment buildings located between the University of Missouri campus and downtown Columbia.

Built at a time when commercial apartments were just coming into widespread use, Columbia's historic apartment buildings mark an important change in housing patterns. Apartment buildings as we know them today were not common in Columbia before the 1910s or early 1920s. Prior to the early 20th century, those who were unable to or uninterested in buying a house of their own had few options for rental housing. One could rent a room in a boarding house or a hotel, neither of which offered much privacy or flexibility. With the advent of the commercial apartment building, one could have the comforts of a single family house, including a private kitchen and bath, without the associated expense or long term commitment. Apartment buildings located on the edge of campus or in the downtown area, like this one, offered a convenient location for students and professionals alike.

The Belvedere was erected in 1927 by Frank Deering and the Beverly Realty Company, the same group of investors that built the Beverly Apartments, located just a few doors away, at 211 Hitt St. Built with 30 apartments, at a cost of \$100,000, the Belvedere is the larger and more elaborate of the two. It has an eclectic mix of Spanish motifs, including a shaped front parapet, tile roofs, and small wrought iron balconies. Of special note are the multicolored terra cotta panels that ornament the facade, and the twisted columns that flank the front door. The first floor lobby features an elaborate coffered ceiling and many of the apartments retain their original white oak flooring.

In 1935, Darwin Hindman, Sr. moved into the Belvedere with his wife and two year-old namesake, the future mayor of Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.
Columbia University Missourian, 12/16/1927, p. 1.

Date of Form: 1/12/2011

Property Name Hickman, Bettie H. (Nee Hubbell), House

Address 105 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #4 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 3 Hubbell Drive through 1948. It occupied the same lot as 103 through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Walden, L. D., House

Address 107 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on parts of lots 3 and 4 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 5 Hubbell Drive through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Stookey, H. Frank, House

Address 109 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on parts of lots 5 and 6 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 7 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name **Ballenger, Frank House**

Address 110 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #11 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 8 Hubbell Drive through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Jacobs, O. G., House

Address 111 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on parts of Lost 6 and 7 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 9 Hubbell Drive through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Denham, Esther and John, House

Address 113 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on Lots 7 and 8 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 11 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Jones, Ardelia and Ann, House

Address 114 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #9 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 9 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Harless, L.S. and Shelia, House

Address 115 Hubbell Drive

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Craftsman

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is on part of Lot #8 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 15 Hubbell until 1931, then 13 through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

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Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Missouri State Teachers Association Building

Address 407 S. Sixth St.

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/04/80)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: English Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Ittner, William B.



Description and History

The Missouri State Teachers Association building was the first building in the United States erected specifically to house a state teacher's association. It is also a notable local example of the work of William B. Ittner, a prominent St. Louis architect.

It seems fitting that the State Teachers Association would choose to build their new administration building on a site that already had a important tie to education in Missouri. The building was constructed on the site of Columbia College, which has been called "the seed from which grew the University of Missouri." (From a plaque placed on the site by the DAR.) In 1832, the first classes of Columbia College were held in a two-story brick building located on this property, and in 1841, the first classes of the new University of Missouri were held in the same building. The University moved to Academic Hall shortly after, and in 1910 the old Columbia College building was demolished.

Seventeen years later, the site was again home to a building dedicated to education. The Missouri State Teachers Association broke ground on the present building in February, 1927 and placed it in service that November. Even the architect for that project had close ties to education. The Teachers Association's new headquarters were designed by William B. Ittner, a noted architect from St. Louis. Ittner was an expert in school design; he became the official architect of the St. Louis School system in 1900, and designed schools that were built in 16 different states. Known for innovative interior space planning, he is said to be one of the first architects to routinely include amenities such as gymnasiums and auditoriums in public school buildings.

The building was carefully rehabilitated by the State Teachers Association just after the turn of the 21st century; it is highly intact and in excellent condition.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; "Whatever Happened to the MSTA Building?" Midge Crawford and Francis Pike, Columbia Daily Tribune, 1990.

Date of Form: 1/18/2011

Property Name Varsity Theater (Blue Note)

Address 17 N. Ninth St.

Year Built: ca. 1927

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 1998

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Renaissance Revival

Property Type: Theater

Architect (s):

Boller Brothers



Description and History

The Varsity Theater is one of three historic theaters on Ninth Street. It is the most intact of the three, and it continues to operate as an entertainment venue today. For the past two decades or more, it has been home to the Blue Note, a nightclub that hosts major live musical acts from around the nation.

The Varsity Theater was built at what is now 17 North Ninth in October of 1927 for use as a vaudeville house and movie theater. It was built by Tom C. Hall. Hall was a prominent businessman who was also involved with several other theaters in town, including the Hall Theater, which he built on South Ninth in 1916. The Varsity replaced an earlier theater built at this same location--the Star Theater, which was also owned by Hall. Newspaper accounts published the year it opened noted that the final cost of the 1,100 seat theater was nearly \$100,000. It was designed by the Boller Brothers of Kansas City, a firm well-known for their theater designs. Morris Construction of Kansas City served as the original general contractor.

The Varsity served as a movie house long after vaudeville faded from prominence; movies were shown there into the 1960s. It then sat partially vacant until the Blue Note moved in. Blue Note owner Richard King has been careful to maintain the historic character of the theater, and the building is highly intact, inside and out. A comparison of the theater today with descriptions which were published in the local papers when it opened in the 1920s show that the interior of the building today looks very much as it did on opening day.

The building was first listed in the National Register as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, which was later incorporated into the Downtown Columbia Historic District. It is identified in both Register nominations as an important historic resource.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 10/12/2010

Property Name Bill, Harry Satterlee and Florence Harrison, House

Address 206 Bingham Road **Year Built:** 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee



Description and History

This Tudor Revival style house in the Grasslands subdivision is a significant link to one of Columbia's best known early architects, Harry Satterlee Bill. Bill designed the house and lived here with his wife and business partner, Florence Harrison Bill for decades. They marked the house as their own; an ornamental combinations of the letters H and F are intertwined as ornament on the facade near the front door.

Harry Satterlee Bill was one of Columbia's most prominent architects in the first half of the 20th century. He was a professor of Architecture at the University of Missouri for 17 years, and helped found the Missouri Association of Architects, which later became the Mid-Missouri Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He operated an architectural practice in addition to his teaching duties, and several of his commissions still stand in mid-Missouri.

He designed everything from commercial buildings to residences, and worked in a variety of architectural styles. In 1993, a contemporary of his recalled that "he designed a lot of Classical buildings, but he preferred the picturesque" styles such as Tudor Revival. The Tudor Revival style is characterized by irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs and ornamental half timbering. He was particularly adept at the style, which he used for the Warwick Village, a large tourist court in Jefferson City, as well as the Rollins House, which was built in the Grasslands just before he began work on his own house there.

The house at 206 Bingham is notable not only as his home but as an example of the partnership between Harry and Florence Bill. Original correspondence relating to the construction project shows that Mr. Bill served as the general contractor as well as architect, while Mrs. Bill took care of correspondence and handled many of the details of the construction project. Mr. Bill's original architectural drawings for the house also survive, revealing that it has seen no changes of note since it was completed in 1928.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: University of Missouri Savitar; Columbia City Directories; Gerald L. Hazelbauer; Preservation Issues, MO DNR, July 1993, quoting Columbia architect Dave Clark.

Date of Form: 1/20/2012

Property Name Tiger Hotel

Address 23 S. Eighth St.

Year Built: ca. 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing 2/29/80)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Beaux-Arts

Property Type: Hotel

Architect (s):

Gentry, Alonzo H.



Description and History

Built in 1928, the Beaux Arts style Tiger Hotel is the largest surviving historic hotel in downtown Columbia. At ten stories, it is the tallest building in downtown Columbia.

The building was designed by Kansas City architect Alonzo Gentry (1886-1945). Gentry received a degree in Architecture from Columbia University and spent most of his professional career in Kansas City. Major works include the Kansas City Municipal auditorium, and the Truman Memorial Library in Independence.

Gentry's design has stood the test of time with grace and elegance. The exterior of the building features a refined collection of glazed terra cotta ornamentation, including cornices along the upper floors and the top of the second story, as well as wall cladding along the entire base of the façade. The large red "TIGER" sign on the roof is original; after years of sitting dark, it was restored in 2005. Visible from miles away, the lighted sign helped lure travelers from Highway 40 (now I-70) which originally ran along the path of modern day Business Loop 70.

This building also features some of the more impressive historic interior spaces in the community, with a recently restored lobby, a spacious ballroom and a top floor meeting room that offers sweeping views of downtown and the MU campus. Although the original plans for the hotel called for the inclusion of a 1400 seat theater, that part of the project was dropped when work on the similarly sized Missouri Theater began that same year. Theater planners had intended to include a hotel with their project; rumor has it the groups each agreed to modify their plans to avoid such direct competition.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; AIA, American Architects Directory, 1956; Columbia Missourian, 9/26/1927.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name Missouri Theatre

Address 203 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (6/06/79)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Renaissance Revival

Property Type: Theater

Architect (s):

Boller Brothers; Architects Alliance (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Missouri Theater is the largest historic theater in downtown Columbia. A multimillion dollar restoration and rehabilitation project in 2008 renewed impressive historic interiors and reversed 1960s alterations to the exterior.

The Missouri Theater has been part of the Columbia entertainment scene since it opened in 1928. The building was originally designed to include a high-rise hotel above the theater but concerns were raised by the owners of the Tiger Hotel, which was being built at the same time. The owners of the Tiger Hotel were planning a similar development, with a theater and hotel. The Missouri Theater owners reportedly agreed to drop plans for a hotel if the Tiger Hotel developers would drop their plans for a theater. They apparently reached an agreement, as the Tiger Hotel was built without a theater, and the Missouri Theater was built without a hotel.

The Missouri Theater was designed to be used for vaudeville as well as "talkies," and it served as a movie theater into the early 1980s. The building saw many remodeling projects over the years, including an all-new facade and greatly altered front lobby. The lavish Baroque auditorium and inner lobbies remained intact, but by the late 1970s were in danger of being lost to redevelopment.

Enter the Missouri Symphony Society (MOSS), which purchased the building in 1987 and made it the Symphony headquarters. In the early 21st century, after years of doing repairs on a piecemeal basis, MOSS launched a major capital campaign to fund a complete restoration. The restored theater opened as the Missouri Theater Center for the Arts in 2008.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; <http://www.discoverthedistrict.com/historic_walk/avenue.html>.

Date of Form: 1/3/2011

Property Name Pierce Pennant Motor Hotel

Address 1406 W. Old Highway 40

Year Built: ca. 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (9/02/82)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: Motor Hotel

Architect (s):



Description and History

The Pierce Pennant Motor Hotel was one of the first major motor hotels to be built in Columbia, and the location of an innovative early aviation school for women.

The hotel was built ca. 1928 for the Pierce Petroleum Company. The large hotel building was part of a complex that originally included a 24 hour service station and a terminal building that housed a restaurant and a hospital. Located on what was then the new cross-state Highway 40, directly across from the Columbia Airport, the complex was designed specifically to cater to highway travelers. The hotel even had a basement parking garage.

The Pierce Petroleum Company was one of the largest oil companies in the midwest at the time. In the late 1920s, they devised a plan to create a chain of hotel complexes that would eventually be located every 125 miles from New York to San Francisco. With corporate offices in St. Louis, it made sense for the company to launch the building program in Missouri, and the Columbia facility was one of the first to be completed. They also opened several along Route 66, including one in Rolla that was a twin to this one. Unfortunately, the program did not survive the Great Depression and this hotel had closed by the early 1940s.

A second life for the complex came along in 1943, when the entire facility was taken over by Stephens College to house an aviation training school for women. The aviation school became one of the largest in the county. In 1945 they had 800 students, and one source in 1955 estimated that 10% of the women aviators in the U. S. at that time had been trained at this facility. The flight school remained in operation after the end of WWII, on a gradually reduced scale, until 1961. The school sold this property in 1956, for conversion to its present use as the Candlelight Lodge retirement center.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property; 1928 ad for the hotel, published in the Missouri Alumnus magazine.

Date of Form: 1/15/2011

Property Name Barnett, Orville and Maude, House

Address 915 S. Providence Road **Year Built:** ca. 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival style house is one of the oldest dwellings in the Grasslands subdivision. It was the fourth or fifth house to be built in the Grasslands, which was laid out in 1925 and platted in 1926.

This lot was purchased by Orville M. and Maude Barnett soon after lots in the area come up for sale, and the house was completed before June, 1928. The 1930 Population Census shows that Orville M. Barnett (age 52) was an attorney for the University of Missouri in 1930. While living at this house, he helped write legislation that would allow extra space at the University Hospital to be used for "indigent crippled children from throughout the state." (Missouri Alumnus magazine, Jan. 1931.)

The Barnetts owned the property for only a short time. They had moved away by 1937, and by 1940 it was owned and occupied by Frank M. Lockridge. In the mid 1940s, it was purchased by the Episcopal Church, apparently for use by clergy. At least two different ministers lived there in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The house utilizes relatively simple Colonial Revival styling which includes a Classically detailed front door surround, a symmetrical facade and a side facing gable roof. Architectural features of note include finely detailed fluted pilasters at the front door and splayed brick headers above each of the windows.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927 O. Barnett \$220; 1928-1932 O. M. Barnett \$5,000; 1937-39 Juliet B. Rollins \$4,600; 1940 Frank M. Lockridge; 1945-50 Parochial Trust Fund of Diocese of MO (No tax); 1947 Occupied by Rev. Roger W. Blanchard; 1951-1956 Occupied by Rev. Harold Bassage; 1955 owned by Calvary Episcopal Church.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.
Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.
Missouri Alumnus Magazine.

Date of Form: 1/29/2013

Property Name Frederick Apartments

Address 1001 University Ave. **Year Built:** 1928

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Classical Revival

Property Type: Apartment Building

Architect (s):

Wallace, David Frederick



Description and History

Built in 1928, this four story Classical Revival apartment building is one of the largest early 20th century urban apartment buildings in central Columbia. It was constructed during a period of rapid expansion in Columbia and was one of the first apartment buildings to offer middle class housing in a multi-unit setting. The original 39 apartments served as a home to local business owners and faculty of the surrounding colleges.

Civic and business leader F. W. Niedermeyer commissioned the Frederick Apartment building to serve as a memorial to his eldest son First Lieutenant Frederick W. Niedermeyer, Jr. Frederick Niedermeyer, Jr. served as a pilot during World War I and died in March of 1925 during a military flight. The frieze of the entablature over the top of the front doorway is inscribed with the word FREDERICK and the arched pediment over the same door features a stylized version of Air Service pilots' wings to memorialize his son. David Frederick (Fred) Wallace, a young architect from Independence Missouri, designed the building for Niedermeyer. In addition to being recognized for his architectural work on the Frederick, Wallace was also known as Harry Truman's brother-in-law, and was living in Independence with Truman when he designed the Frederick Apartments.

Wallace's design features Classical Revival Styling through its symmetrical arrangement, classically detailed central entrance and tall polygonal window bays. Each polygonal bay has a set of French doors on the ground floor, fronted with iron railings. Decorative stonework highlights the main entrance and the first floor bays. Other ornamental stone features include keystones over each of the windows on the front and west side walls, and molded balustrades in the tall parapet wall.

The building recently benefitted from a complete rehabilitation, which included exterior masonry repairs and updates of interior finishes. Interior work included uncovering and restoring the marble flooring of the lobby and installing custom-made apartment entry doors which were designed to match the historic doors and meet modern fire resistant requirements. Most historic millwork was also retained and restored, including wood floors and small paneled delivery doors in the halls.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Andrea Herries

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Hugo and Lucy Vianello (For work on Missouri Theater)

Address n/a **Year Built:** 1928 (Theater)

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: n/a

Property Type: Theater

Architect (s):



Description and History

In the process of finding a home for an organization that has been a part of the arts in Columbia for more than forty years, Hugo and Lucy Vianello also helped save an architectural treasure--the Missouri Theater. Mr. and Mrs. Vianello were instrumental in the creation of the Missouri Symphony Society (MOSS) in Columbia in 1970, and in 1971 Mrs. Vianello helped found what came to be known as the Women's Symphony League. Maestro Hugo Vianello served as the Artistic Director and Conductor for MOSS for more than 25 years.

Hugo Vianello's search for a permanent home for MOSS led him to the Missouri Theater in 1987. Built in 1928 for vaudeville and movies, the Missouri Theater was the city's premier "Movie Palace" for decades. By the late 1980s, however, the once-grand theater had been sitting vacant and tied up in a trust for years. Vianello had heard of the issue with the trust, but stopped into the theater to check on the possibility of renting the space while he continued to search for a permanent home. His timing was impeccable; when he inquired about rental options, the manager told him the building had just been released from the trust and put up for sale. Vianello immediately wrote a check to serve as earnest money, and soon convinced the MOSS board to purchase the theater. Members of MOSS and the Women's Symphony League worked together to get the building ready, and the theater reopened as a symphony hall in 1988. Mr. and Mrs. Vianello were actively involved in the process of getting the building back into service, and they continued to be active with MOSS for decades to come. Hugo Vianello retired in 1998; Lucy Vianello is still on the board of the Women's Symphony League.

In 2000 MOSS embarked upon a successful capital campaign to fund restoration of the historic theater, and in 2008 the re-christened and fully refurbished Missouri Theatre [sic] Center for the Arts reopened. The property was sold to the University of Missouri in 2014, but it continues to serve as the home of MOSS. After more than 25 years, the Symphony Society can once again concentrate on music, and leave property management to others.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "A New Dawn," Columbia Daily Tribune, May 18, 2008.
Missouri Theater Center for the Arts." Modern Builder. August 2008; "Missouri Symphony Society History," 2012.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Calvary Cemetery

Address 1217 W Business Loop 70

Year Built: 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: n/a

Property Type: Cemetery

Architect (s):



Description and History

Calvary Cemetery is an African American cemetery established just north of Memorial Park Cemetery in 1929. It is the final resting place of notable Columbia businesswoman Annie Fisher, as well as numerous other members of the local African American community. Other black families represented include the Mitchell, Smith and Rickets families.

Also sometimes referred to as the Hicks Cemetery, the cemetery was platted by Alex L. Hicks, an African American farmer who had owned property in the area since before 1917. Census records show he was living in Columbia in 1900, when he worked as a storekeeper, and that he was farming by 1920. Hicks filed the plat for the Calvary Cemetery in February 1929, just five months after Memorial Park Cemetery was created to the south of this parcel. Calvary was later absorbed into Memorial Park. Platted before desegregation, it was likely created by Mr. Hicks to provide grave sites to African Americans who preferred the open setting of the new cemetery over that of Columbia Cemetery, which been in operation for over a century by then. Both Calvary and Memorial Park can be classified as "Lawn Park" cemeteries, where open vistas were emphasized more than individual grave sites. Headstones in most lawn park cemeteries, including this one, are set flush with the ground and are meant to serve as markers more than three dimensional works of art.

Many local African Americans were buried at Calvary Cemetery in the early to mid 20th century, including a large number of veterans, and noted black Columbia businesswoman Annie Fisher. Annie Fisher, who was buried here in 1938, was one of the most successful businesswomen in Columbia in the early 20th century. A skilled cook, she won first place awards for beaten biscuits and country ham at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. She went on to establish a successful catering business and opened a restaurant on Highway 63 for many years. Both of the large homes built by Fisher have been demolished, and the cemetery provides a rare link to one of Columbia's more interesting early entrepreneurs.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Deed and Plat Records; U. S. Census Records; "Colored Directory of Columbia", May 1927.

Date of Form: 1/23/2012

Property Name Columbia Telephone Building

Address 625 Cherry Street **Year Built:** 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Beaux-Arts

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Jacobs, Fred D. , Architect

Wopat, J. W., Engineer

Description and History



The facade of this early office building features refined Beaux Arts styling and an impressive collection of glazed terra cotta ornamentation. Built in 1929 for the Columbia Telephone Company, and now owned by CenturyLink, the building has housed telephone company operations for more than eight decades.

The original building, at 15 S. Seventh St., features a wide cornice band that reads: "19 TELEPHONE BUILDING 29." That cornice, like most of the architectural detailing, is constructed of glazed terra cotta. The original architectural drawings for the building show that the architect, Fred D. Jacobs of Kansas City, took great care with the design of those features. The gold brick walls of the building are accented with quoins, cornices and a front door surround that are glazed to look like limestone, and the tall foundation is sheathed with gray blocks that emulate granite.

The facade also features distinctive ornamental panels and keystones that have colored glazes, which are much more unusual for a building this age; only one other historic building in downtown Columbia has polychromatic terra cotta ornament, the Art Deco style building at 812 E. Broadway. The swag panels between the first and second floor windows of the facade are particularly noteworthy.

The building was constructed for the Columbia Telephone Company, which had been located in offices at 14 South Ninth St. It soon after became known as the Missouri Telephone Company, and eventually part of GTE. As the Columbia branch of the company grew, so did their building. It was extended rearward in the early 1950s, and large additions were made to the south in the 1960s. A final tower addition on the west end of the block was completed in 1972. Most of the exterior detailing of the original structure were maintained throughout that building campaign, and the 1920s facade today looks much as it did when it was new.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Original Architectural Plans by Fred D. Jacobs, on file with CenturyLink, Columbia City Directories, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps of Downtown Columbia.

Date of Form: 1/24/2012

Property Name Gordon, Mary Garth, House

Address 201 S. Glenwood Avenue

Year Built: ca. 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Georgian Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built ca. 1929, the Mary Gordon house stands apart from its neighbors, which tend to be Craftsman and Colonial Revival style houses built of dark brick. The design of this house features cleaner lines, with smooth stucco walls, little applied ornamentation and minimal roof overhangs.

The house was built a little later than its neighbors, at a time when simpler architectural silhouettes were in vogue. The use of a generally symmetrical facade and a simplified fanlight in the front gable end gives a nod to Georgian Revival architecture and relates the house to its more traditional neighbors. The interior spaces break from that tradition with a number of Art Deco features, some of which were added by later owners.

The house was built for Mary Garth Gordon, a widow who lived here until her death in 1934. Mrs. Gordon paid \$2,000 for the empty lot in the prestigious Westwood Addition. It has had a variety of owners, and several have added their stamp, especially to interior spaces. Irl and Forrest Glen Smith bought the house in 1945, and around 1953 gave the back 1/3 of the large lot to their daughter Norma. Norma and her husband Leon built a house on the property shortly after.

Later owners of this property include Frederick D. Orey, then President of Boone County Bank, Thomas J. and Frances T. Payne, Phillip McAdams and Don Overby, and Dale and Sue Creach.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/12/2011

Property Name McGinley, Charles and Reginia, House

Address 903 S. Providence Road

Year Built: ca. 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival Style house is one of the oldest houses in the Grasslands Addition to Columbia. The first plat for that subdivision, which created 34 residential lots, was recorded in 1926. By the time this house was built in late 1929 or early 1930, there were just five other houses in the neighborhood.

The house was built for civil engineer Charles T. McGinley and his wife, Reginia L. McGinley. Real estate tax records show that they bought the lot soon after the Grasslands Addition was platted, in late 1927 or early 1928, but did not build the house for another two years. According to the 1930 census, the McGinley's were living in this house by April 1930, with a household that included their three children, aged 12 to 21.

The lot at the edge of the University of Missouri campus would have been convenient for the family; all three of their children attended school there. Their youngest son, Frank, was a student of the UMC laboratory School, (Lab School) which included facilities for elementary and high school students. The Lab School was an on-campus facility established to provide classroom experience for students of the College of Education; it operated from the early 1900s into the 1970s. The older children of the family were students of the University. Charles T. McGinley Jr, was enrolled there when this house was built, and his sister Jean attended college classes in the early 1930s.

The house utilizes traditional Colonial Revival styling which includes a symmetrical facade with a classically detailed central entry and a side facing gable roof. A smaller two story section on the south side includes a sun room on the first floor and sleeping porch on the second.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927 J. S. Rollins et. al \$220; 1928-1929 C. T. McGinley \$220; 1932 C. T. McGinley \$4,500; 1937-1945 C. T. McGinley; 1950 Ercell L. Miller, Jr. \$4,200; 1955 Ercell L. Miller, Jr. \$6600.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: U. S. Population Census Records.

University of Missouri Savitar.

<<http://iso.umsystem.edu/digital.library>>

Date of Form: 1/29/2013

Property Name Wilkerson, Daniel A. and Gona, House

Address 2 E. Stewart Rd.

Year Built: ca. 1929

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

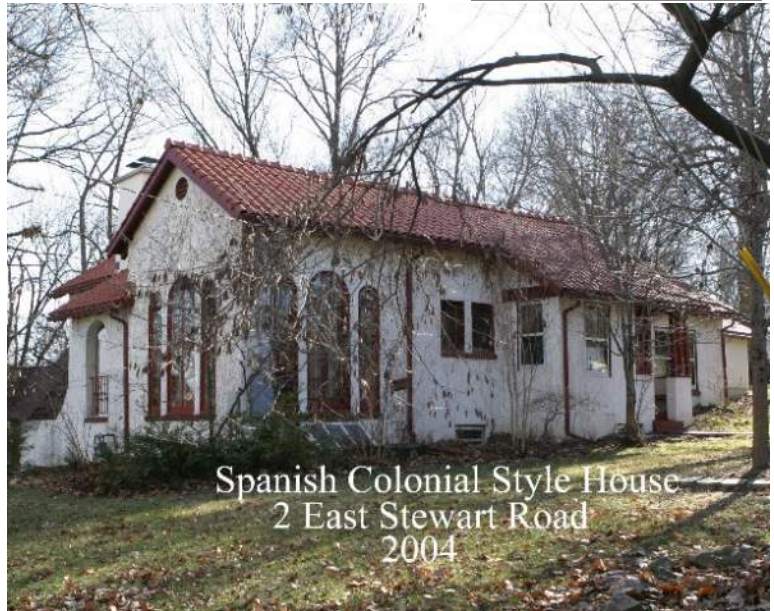
District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Spanish Eclectic

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This house offers an unusual local example of the Spanish Eclectic style of architecture. It was built ca. 1929, for David A. and Gona Wilkerson.

The house occupies parts of Lots 1 and 2 of the Welch Addition to Columbia, which was created in 1922, by J. B. and Sarah L. Welch. The Welch Addition is a small subdivision located on the west edge of land that had been part of the Welch Military Academy property. (The former academy building survives, as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House, at 24 E. Stewart Rd.) The Welches created ten new house lots on the east edge of John Stewart's Westmount Addition, which had by then developed into a favored residential neighborhood.

Mr. Wilkerson and his wife Gona lived here for at least ten years. He worked at the New York Store in downtown Columbia in 1940. It is believed that Gona Wilkerson was Hispanic, which influenced the selection of the architectural style of the house. The Wilkerson's (or their architect) may also have simply liked the style; it was popular nationally from around 1915 to the early 1940s. The use of clay tile roofing, stucco walls and arched window openings are all typical of Spanish Eclectic style houses of the time.

The house has had two additions. A family room was added in the 1940s and a master bedroom suite was added in 2002. Both additions match the original architectural style of the house.

Street addresses changed over the years; city directories show that the original address of this house was 222 Stewart Road. The street was not divided into East and West until after 1940.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Date of Form: 1/20/2011

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses, 1986.

Property Name Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House

Address 512 Rollins Road

Year Built: 1929-1968

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Georgian Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built in 1929 for a sorority chapter that was founded in 1875, the Kappa Kappa Gamma House is home to one of the oldest sororities on campus.

The large brick sorority house at Rollins and Richmond Avenue was completed in the spring of 1929, remodeled in 1957 and expanded in 1968. The original building used Georgian Revival styling, and subsequent modifications continued with a classically inspired theme. A semicircular portico with monumental Doric columns was installed as part of the 1957 remodeling project, and the large wing that was added to the west in 1968 echoes many of the design elements of the original building.

Founded in 1875, the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority first rented a house for shared living quarters in 1900 and built their first house in the area now known as Greek Town in 1915. That house, which was located directly across the street from this building, was one of the first sorority houses in the area. An interview with longtime University professor Jesse Wrench published in 1949 noted that he could recall "when the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority was the only house in Greek Town." (Alumnus Magazine, March 1949.)

Famous people who lived or stayed in this building over the years range from movie stars to the president of the United States. Movie star Betty Grable was there in the 1930s to visit her sister Martha, who was a member, and actor Brad Pitt was a guest later in the 20th century. Margaret Truman visited her cousin there in the 1940s, and President Harry Truman and his wife Bess had tea there in 1956.

The house occupies a site that has special significance to the University. It was part of La Grange, the original estate of James S. Rollins, "father" of the University of Missouri.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Missouri Alumnus Magazine.; Kappa Kappa Gamma files.

Date of Form: 1/21/2012

Property Name True Grocery Store

Address 315 N. Eighth St. **Year Built:** ca. 1930

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: One-Part Commercial Block

Architect (s):



Description and History

This commercial building is one of the few surviving historic neighborhood commercial building in the Columbia.

In the early days of residential development in the city, it was common to find small commercial buildings in residential neighborhoods. The businesses located in them generally offered services that would appeal to the residents of houses located within walking distance, such as grocery stores or bakeries.

Located a few blocks from the city center, on a street lined with houses, this tiny commercial building was built ca. 1930. It was added to the side yard of a modest bungalow which is still located directly to the south of this building. It is a typical neighborhood commercial building, in form and early function. Architecturally, it can be classified as a one-part commercial block. Architectural historian Alan Gowans noted that "the one-part commercial block is a simple box with a decorated facade and thoroughly urban in its overtones."

This building may have been built for G. H. True, who was operating a grocery store here in 1932. Although the name of the shop changed several times over the next quarter century, the function remained constant; it was grocery store through the late 1950s. Early occupants include Lee Fast Grocery (1940), Dunn's Grocery (1949-56 or later), and Reynold's Furniture Exchange (1963). Although the grocery store owners listed here all lived in different parts of Columbia, the owners of Reynold's Furniture Exchange lived right next door, in the house south of the shop.

Addresses changed over the years; historic Sanborn maps and city directories show that the original address of this building was 317 N. 8th.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street, 2000; Sanborn maps; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/10/2011

Property Name MFA Oil Company Offices

Address 802 Locust St. **Year Built:** ca. 1930

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Period Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

This corner commercial building has been home to everything from a bowling alley to the Missouri Press Association.

Built between 1927 and 1931, its first tenants included a bowling alley and two small shops. Later, it housed a grocery store, and a pool hall called Billa-Cue. The MFA Oil Company was located here in 1940.

The current occupant of the building, the Missouri Press Association, (MPA) has been at this location since 1969. The Missouri Press Association, founded in 1867, is the statewide trade association for 300 Missouri daily and weekly newspapers. It was founded in 1867. A bronze plaque on the west side of the building honors Dean Walter Williams, 1889 MPA President, founder of the Missouri School of Journalism, author of The Journalist's Creed and President of the University of Missouri, 1931-1935. Plaques of 102 inductees into the MPA Newspaper Hall of Fame are also on display. The Hall of Fame, founded in 1991, honors famous Missouri newspaper people, including Joseph Pulitzer, Walter Williams, Eugene Field and Mark Twain.

The building is constructed of a distinctive combination of variegated ochre wire-cut brick and cast stone ornamentation that is very similar to that used on the adjacent Missouri Theater, which was built at about the same time. It seems likely that the same architect and/or contractor were involved in both construction projects.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/13/2011

Property Name Missouri United Methodist Church

Address 204 S. Ninth St.

Year Built: 1930

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing ((9/04/80)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Gothic Revival

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):

Haines, H. N.; Meth. Bd. of Church Extension



Description and History

This large Gothic Revival church is one of the most highly styled buildings of any type in the community. With a sanctuary that comfortably seats over 1,000, it is also one of the largest historic churches in Columbia. The restrained Gothic Revival styling is evident inside and out. The exterior features Indiana limestone walls with massive pointed arched openings and slender peaked buttresses, and the interior is accented with dark stained woodwork and an extensive set of stained glass windows, all of which are original to the building.

The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places September 4, 1980. The Register nomination noted that its construction was a significant event, as "the first and only instance of joint action by three annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to build a church." The conferences joined forces to build the church to serve the large number of Methodist students who attended the University of Missouri, and this location at the edge of the University campus was chosen for that reason.

The plans for the building were supplied by the Methodist Board of Church Extension, with board member H. N. Haines as the project supervisor. Work on the building was begun in 1926 by the local contracting firm of Phillips Construction. The project was stopped for lack of funding, with only the basement level completed. Once funding was secured, John A. Epple Construction took over, and the church was placed in service in 1929. A large addition was built on the south end of the property in the early years of the twenty-first century. The link between the old and new sections is minimal, however, and the historic building still dominates the property.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/7/2011

Property Name Pi Beta Phi Missouri Alpha Chapter House

Address 511 E. Rollins

Year Built: 1930

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>

Style: Georgian Revival

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Michaelis, Frederick Henry



Description and History

Built in 1930 for the Missouri Alpha chapter of Pi Beta Phi, this Georgian Revival style fraternity house is highly intact, inside and out. The house is notable for a high level of architectural styling, and it offers a good example of how to expand a historic building with minimal impact upon the original architectural design. Although the house has seen upgrades and expansions over the years, care has been taken to preserve and protect original features, and new construction has been kept to the rear. As a result, the building today looks much as it did in 1930.

Pi Beta Phi was founded in 1867 at Monmouth College in Illinois. The organization came to Columbia in 1899, when the Missouri Alpha Chapter was established at MU. This is at least the second "Pi Phi" house on the MU campus; the current house replaced a smaller building that was located just a few doors west of this property.

The house was designed by Kansas City architect Frederick Henry Michaelis. Original exterior features of note include the broad symmetrical facade, open side porches and a central portico that is supported by slim stylized Corinthian columns. The interior is as intact as the exterior; most rooms feature original architectural detailing which includes tall plaster crown molding, elegant mantles, and a graceful central staircase. Interior and exterior ornamentation features Colonial Revival styling based upon Georgian architecture of the American Colonial period.

A brief history of the construction project on file at the house shows that Michaelis was given specific instructions as to what the new house should look like, noting that "Without hesitancy Colonial was chosen as the style, columns and porches being particularly desired." It appears that the architect and his clients remained on good terms after the project was completed; historic records show that his daughter, Betty Ann Michaelis (Bachelor of Journalism, 1935), became a member shortly after the new building was placed in service.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Pi Beta Phi records.

University of Missouri Savitar.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, 1996.

Date of Form: 1/25/2013

Property Name Howard Municipal Building

Address 600 E. Broadway

Year Built: 1932

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Beaux-Arts

Property Type: Municipal

Architect (s):

Eckle, Edmund and Harry S. Bill



Description and History

The Howard Municipal Building, built in 1932, was named a Most Notable Property in 2001 for its historic role as the city's former City Hall and its association with architects Edmund J. Eckel, and Harry Satterlee Bill.

The delicate Beaux Arts styling of the building can be attributed to the skilled team of architects involved in its construction. The lead designers were the noted firm of Eckle and Aldrich, of St. Joseph, who worked with local architect Harry Satterlee Bill on the project. The refined use of the Beaux Arts style can be attributed to the involvement of Edmund Eckle, who trained at the famed Ecole des Beaux Arts in the 1860s, and later settled in St. Joseph, Missouri. The project was done near the end of Edmund Eckle's long distinguished career; he was 87 when the building was finished and died two years later.

Harry S. Bill, an architect who was active in Columbia in the 1920s, 30s and 40s, has been associated with a number of other Columbia projects, including work on the Central Dairy Building located on the opposite end of the district, at 1104-06 East Broadway, as well as several houses in the Grasslands neighborhood west of Downtown.

The City of Columbia completed a sensitive historic rehabilitation of the building in 2006, and it continues to house city offices. That project included restoration of a set of murals that were added to the second floor courtroom from 1933-1938. The murals are the work of Regionalist artist Ken Hudson, who was chairman of the Art Department at MU during that time, and later taught at Washington University. They trace the development of Columbia from its founding to the 1930s.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 1/3/2011

Property Name Woolsey, Claude and Stella, House

Address 916 W. Stewart Road **Year Built:** 1932

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2013

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Builder: Oral S. Siegler



Description and History

This Tudor Revival style house in the Old Southwest has been home to several prominent Columbians, including Rex Barrett, a two term mayor of Columbia.

The Tudor Revival style was popular nationally from the late 1890s until around 1940; most Columbia examples were been built between 1920 and 1940. This house has several elements which are considered character-defining features of the style. They include a steeply pitched roof with a front-facing cross gable, tall narrow windows, a chimney with ornamental chimney pots, and a mix of brick and stone wall cladding. Interior features of note include a great room that has 18-foot vaulted ceilings, two mantels and an original staircase.

The house was built by Oral Sigler, who had purchased the undeveloped lot in 1923. He left evidence of his role; the name of his construction company was recently found stamped on the back of a piece of interior trim. The construction project may have taken at least two years. According to Census records, Sigler was living here in 1930, but a 1932 directory listed Claude and Stella Woolsey as occupants, and noted that the house was under construction at the time. Claude Woolsey was a former member of the MU baseball team, who owned a road contracting business in the 1930s. The Woolsey's owned the property from September 1932 until 1938, when they sold it to Rex P. and Lula Barrett, who lived there until 1944. Rex Barrett was Columbia's mayor from 1937-38, and again from 1940-41.

Barrett also played a major role in the motion picture industry in Columbia. He owned the Odeon Theater on Broadway in the 1910s, and in the mid-1920s was hired to supervise the construction and furnishing of the Missouri Theatre. In the 1930s, he left the Missouri Theatre to oversee the construction of the Uptown Theatre for the Commonwealth Amusement Company, and eventually served as manager for most of the movie theaters in downtown Columbia. After a stint in the service during WWII, he helped open the Broadway Drive-In near West Boulevard.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

U. S. Population Census Records.

Property specific research by Richard and Susan Moore.

Date of Form: 1/25/2013

Property Name Lee School

Address 1208 Locust

Year Built: 1934

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2014

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/projects/lee-elementary-school-columbia-mo/>
<http://www.columbia.k12.mo.us/profiles/lee.php>

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Bonsack and Pearce



Description and History

Constructed in 1934 to replace one of the city's first elementary school buildings, the Robert E. Lee Elementary School was one of several New Deal construction projects that took place in Columbia during the Great Depression. It was designed by the prominent St. Louis architectural firm of Bonsack and Pearce.

The original Lee School was built in 1904 at the corner of Waugh and Locusts Streets, just west of the current building. Erected to serve the south part of the rapidly growing city, it alleviated crowding at Benton and Jefferson Schools, the only other white elementary schools open at the time. A few years later, a new ward school on the west side of town was christened U. S. Grant school, to balance the scale in namesakes. The original four-room Lee School building was filled to capacity within a few years, prompting a large addition in the early 1920s. The expansion was only a temporary fix, however, and by the mid-1930s it was outdated and overcrowded.

In the 1930s, the school board was able to take advantage of a federal public works program, which allowed for the construction of a large new professionally designed building on the lot next to the older school, using funding from a New Deal program. New Deal programs, which were developed to increase employment and lessen the impact of the Depression, funded at least 15 different projects in Columbia in the 1930s. Most of those were schools.

According to oral histories gathered by Lee School fifth graders in 2004, the old school was in poor condition by the time work began on its replacement. Former student Betty Jean Jacobs (now Aufranc) recalled that the old building was so drafty that "when it snowed and the wind blew hard, the snowflakes would come dancing in." The oral history project resulted in the publication of *Lee School Memories: Centennial Celebration*, a thick book filled with firsthand accounts of life at Lee School over the years, as well as lists of former students and teachers. The book also shows that at least two former Mayors of Columbia were associated with Lee School; Bob Pugh was a student there in the 1950s, and the children of Clyde Wilson and his wife Betty Wilson were Lee students in the 1970s.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, *A History of Columbia and Boone County*, 1987, pp. 342-343; *Lee School Memories: Centennial Celebration*, Lee Expressive Arts School, Columbia, MO, 2004.

Date of Form: 2/3/2014

Property Name McHarg, Arch and Blanche, House

Address 121 N. West Boulevard

Year Built: ca. 1934-1941

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

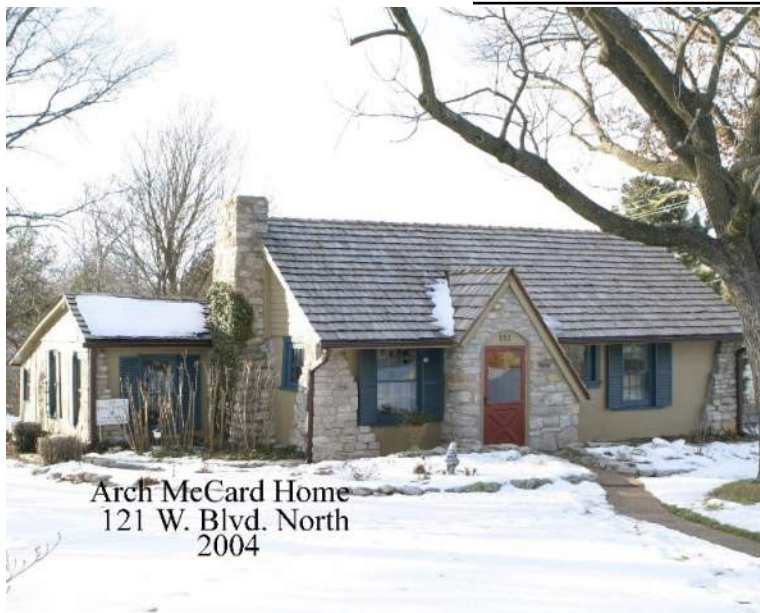
District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This diminutive Tudor Revival cottage is a neighborhood landmark, renowned for its charming composition as well as the immaculately maintained gardens that surround it.

Although far from large today, it started out even smaller. At the core of the present house is a two room log cabin that was built ca. 1934 for Arch and Blanche McHarg. Mr. McHarg worked as an auto mechanic and a contractor; it is likely he built the cabin himself. At the time the McHargs moved in, this was the very edge of town, just barely within the Columbia city limits.

The next owners expanded the house to its current size. In the early 1940s, Otis T. (Sam) and Nadine Coleman bought the cabin, added three rooms and installed electricity and plumbing. They apparently purchased the cabin with some furnishings; as late as 2004, some of Mrs. McHarg's cooking utensils were still in the kitchen. The Colemans may also have added exterior embellishments, including limestone accents at the corners of the building and a steeply gabled front entranceway, also of stone.

For many years in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, it was the home of Dr. Herbert and Betty Brown, who were known for their care of the house and gardens. The gardens include perennials from all over the world, including some planted by previous owners. The property is said to have been featured in an edition of House and Garden magazine.

The use of rustic materials such as limestone and wood shake roofing, combined with the small size and picturesque setting, has earned this house the local nickname of the "Gnome House."

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories,
on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/27/2011

Property Name Coca Cola Bottling Company Building

Address 10 Hitt St.

Year Built: 1935

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (2/14/06)

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):

Pape, Brian (Rehabilitation)



Description and History

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company Building was constructed in 1935 to house the local Coca-Cola franchise.

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886, by Dr. John Stith Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia, as a flavored syrup, which soda fountains mixed with soda water to create the beverage. The first exclusive Coca-Cola bottling plant in the United States opened in 1899, and by the late 1910s there were more than 1,000 Coca-Cola bottling plants, 95% of which were, like this one, locally owned and operated.

A Coca-Cola Bottling Company was established elsewhere in Columbia in the late 1920s. That business was purchased by Ed Roberson in 1932, and in 1935 he moved it into this building, which had been built specifically for that purpose. He chose this location at the edge of the business district to allow easy access for delivery trucks. The truck door on the front of the building allowed the trucks to drive right into the bottling facility to be loaded and unloaded.

It is likely that the location influenced the form of the building. When the new bottling plant was built, many of the properties on Hitt Street were residential, and the gabled roof and dormers of the Hitt Street plant, combined with simple Colonial Revival stylistic elements, such as quoins and a corbelled cornice, gave the building a decidedly residential appearance.

The bottling plant moved to a larger facility in the 1960s. The next occupant was Kelly Press, a locally owned printer that occupied the space until the early 21st century. In 2006, a major historic rehabilitation project transformed it for its current use as a movie theater, bakery and video store.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee Rooney

Sources: National Register Nomination for this property.

Date of Form: 1/11/2011

Property Name Neate, Margaret and Sidney, House

Address 201 E. Brandon Road **Year Built:** 1937

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Deering and Clark



Description and History

This well-preserved Cape Cod cottage was designed by local architect Bob Deering, who was also involved with the design of the Columbia National Guard Armory.

The house was built in 1937 for local merchant Sidney Neate and his wife Margaret, on what was then an undeveloped street. The Neate's had brick pavers from the Columbia Brick plant added to the road when they built the house. Deering worked with the existing topography of the property when he designed the house, which eliminated the need to do extensive site work for the construction, and set the stage for extensive gardens that were developed by the owners.

Most of the landscaping was done by Margaret Neate. She and Sidney collected plants and trees from an assortment of locations, including such diverse sources as her parents' home in Springfield and the Columbia city dump. They supplemented their plant collection with flat rocks gathered from several places in the city. The gardens were popular with friends and family, as well as numerous classes of horticulture students from the University of Missouri. They were featured in magazine articles and became a favored backdrop for wedding photos.

In 1950, the home was expanded to the west with the help of architect Dave Clark, who was Bob Deering's partner in the architectural firm of Deering and Clark. The partners began their architectural practice in Columbia in 1933 and worked together for years. They were also the architects for the Columbia National Guard Armory. (1940, 701 E. Ash Street)

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: National Register Nomination, National Guard Armory.

Date of Form: 12/20/2010

Property Name Lela Raney Wood Hall

Address 1200 E. Broadway

Year Built: 1938

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Collegiate Gothic

Property Type: School/Educational

Architect (s):

Jamieson and Pearl



Description and History

Thousands of Columbians have danced the night away in the ballroom of Lela Raney Wood Hall, one of the city's best known gathering spaces. The building provides a fine intact example of the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture, and its location on a busy corner makes it one of the most prominent buildings of Stephens College.

Built in 1938 as a student activity center, this was the second building erected on the Middle Campus of Stephens College, which was developed in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Like the school's South Campus, the Middle Campus was designed by the architectural firm of Jamieson and Pearl. The firm also designed many of the buildings on that part of campus, which are visually unified by common materials and refined Collegiate Gothic styling. Almost all of the Middle Campus buildings have red brick walls with accents that include limestone trim along shaped and crenellated parapets, as well as prominent stone quoins. Although the buildings of the Middle Campus have their main entrances facing the interior of the new quadrangle, the architects also paid attention to their location on busy city streets, especially College Avenue, and their "back" walls are as carefully detailed as the fronts.

The interior features the Kimball Ballroom, a two-story space described in one school history as "large enough to accommodate 400 couples." A recent major rehabilitation included extensive work on the ballroom, which has been heavily used throughout its history, and the mezzanine is now home to the school's large historic costume collection. Although the replacement windows installed during that rehabilitation project are not as good a match as they could be, the building is nicely preserved overall and continues to be a prominent part of the Stephens Campus.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, Stephens: A Story of Educational Innovation. Columbia, Missouri: The American Press, 1970.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Arrowhead Motel

Address 1411 E. Business 70

Year Built: ca. 1938

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2012

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Motel

Architect (s):



Description and History

Built along what was then the new cross-state Highway 40, the Arrowhead Motel is the last example of a "Tourist Camp" in Columbia.

The Arrowhead Motel was built ca. 1938, early in the history of roadside lodging. So early, in fact that the term "motel" was not widely used at the time; the business was called the Arrowhead Camp when it opened. Until the explosive growth of automobiles and good roads in the 1920s, overnight accommodations for travelers were limited to hotels in densely settled commercial centers. Once touring by automobile became popular, those "tourists" created a demand for roadside accommodations. A plethora of terms for these new businesses were in use in the 1930s and 40s, including tourist camp, auto hotel, tourist cottages, auto court, and finally motel.

Directory listings for the business show how it evolved in the 1940s and 50s. A 1940 ad reveals expanded offerings for travelers. The business was listed as the "Arrowhead Camp and Service Station," with Sinclair and Goodyear products for cars, a "Complete Lubrication Service" and "Modern Large Ventilated Cabins at Reasonable Prices." The cabins must have been more popular than the service station, as it is not listed in any subsequent listings. In 1947, it was called the Arrowhead Tourist Court, and by 1951, the Arrowhead Motel. (One mid-century post card calls it Massey's Arrowhead Motel.)

The business saw a number of improvements in the 1950s, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Connie L. Powers. According to an ad they ran in a 1952 Chamber of Commerce booklet, the motel had recently been enlarged, and had "24 new brick units." The Powers' may also be responsible for the neon Arrowhead sign that has become a local landmark. An old post card for the business shows a much smaller "Motel" sign, which may have been replaced as part of that 1950s remodeling project. The current sign bears the signature of its maker, Henry Dietz, who had a sign shop on Pannell street in Columbia in 1951.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Jakle, John, et. al. "The Motel in America," Baltimore and London, Johns Hopkins Press, 1996.

Date of Form: 1/21/2012

Property Name Puckett, Kenneth H. and Loretta M., House

Address 905 Maupin Road **Year Built:** ca. 1938

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

House numbers change over the years: This was 805 Maupin through the late 1950s.

District name, if applicable:

In Westwood Addition (platted 1906)

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival Style house was built ca. 1938 for Kenneth and Loretta Puckett. It was erected on a newly opened section of Maupin Road in the Westwood Addition to Columbia, which is now known as the Old Southwest.

The house features Colonial Revival styling, which was beginning to replace the Craftsman bungalow aesthetic as the local house style of choice. Colonial Revival houses generally have symmetrical massing, often with a side gabled roof, multi-light double-hung windows, and varying levels of classically derived ornamentation. Front doorways are usually accented with classical surrounds; the front door of the Puckett House for example, is topped with an entablature and flanked by fluted Doric pilasters. Interior spaces also feature classical motifs including a pair of corner cupboards in the dining room that have glass fanlight doors and scrolled pediments with urns.

Kenneth and Loretta Puckett lived in the house with their young son Dale until the mid-1940s. Dale later recalled that when Kenneth returned home for the service during WWII, he found the house to be too small and they moved soon after to a larger house in the same neighborhood. Puckett went on to become a civic leader and a successful businessman. In 1947, he opened Puckett's Menswear in downtown Columbia, and later served two terms as the mayor of Columbia. Puckett's Menswear was a downtown fixture for nearly 60 years. Kenneth's son Dale took over in the 1970s, and Dale Puckett and his wife Vicky Puckett operated it and an adjacent womenswear store into the first part of the 21st century.

The house on Maupin has survived with few changes. It retains all original exterior brick detailing, as well as wood siding and ornamental vents in the gable ends. Most early interior features are also in place, including wood flooring, a large fireplace and mantel, and an elaborate balustrade on the stairs to the second floor. There is also an early clear glass mailbox that was manufactured by George F. Collins & Co. of Sapulpa, Okla. The mailbox is no longer used for mail but remains on display inside the house.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records, Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; "End of an Era," *Columbia Missourian*, July 18, 2008.

Date of Form: 8/9/2021

Property Name Almquist, Victoria D. and Elmer H., House

Address 917 S. Providence Road

Year Built: ca. 1938

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival style was built during a post-Depression surge in construction which saw the number of houses in the Grasslands jump from eight in 1927 to twenty three in 1945.

It was probably built for Victoria and Elmer Almquist. The property is listed in her name in 1939 property tax records, and they are both listed as residents in the 1940 Columbia city directory. Mr. Almquist, a Major in the United State Army, appears to have died soon after the house was completed; Victoria Almquist is labeled as a widow in the 1940 population census. The Almquist family moved away from Columbia within a few years, and by 1945 the house was owned and occupied by Elrow D. and Ola Crane. Mr. Crane worked for the City of Columbia, serving as the Chief Engineer for the City of Columbia Department of Water and Light in 1947.

Like most of the houses in this block of the Grasslands, the Almquist house is a two story brick house with Colonial Revival styling. Architectural details of note include dentil molding along the roofline of the main house and the attached garage, as well as a front door surround which includes fluted pilasters and a classical entablature. The house is highly intact, and a newer garage door appears to be the only exterior alteration of note to have taken place in the past six decades.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927- 1932 J. S. Rollins et. al. \$220; 1937 Juliet B. Rollins \$200; 1939 Victoria W. Almquist \$5,000; 1945 Elrow D. and Ola. Crane \$5,000; 1950 Lyander, Berry, et. al. \$5,000; 1955 Meythaler, H. E. and Helen C. \$7,400.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.
Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/30/2013

Property Name Prunty, Merle M. and Grace, House

Address 1719 University Ave. **Year Built:** ca. 1938

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival style house was built as part of a second wave of development in the East Campus neighborhood.

The East Campus neighborhood is one of the largest historic residential neighborhoods in Central Columbia. It is generally bounded by Stephens College and Boone Hospital on the north, Hinkson Creek on the east, Sanborn Field to the south and College Avenue to the west. Neighborhood development took place during two main time periods. As one might expect, the area closest to the University and downtown developed first. That area, located generally west of High Street, began seeing new houses in the early 1900s, and by the time of the Depression, was almost fully developed. Many of those early houses are still in existence and largely intact; that part of the neighborhood is a National Register-listed historic district.

Neighborhood boundaries were pushed east during a second wave of development that began after the Great Depression, and really picked up steam with the housing boom that followed WWII. This was one of the first houses to be built in that second period, which lasted from the late 1930s to the mid-1960s.

It was built ca. 1938 for Merle C. and Grace Prunty. As was the case for many of the houses in the East Campus area, it was built for a member of the faculty of Stephens College. Prunty taught at Stephens College for more than 25 years, from the mid-1930s into the late 1950s.

The house is also notable as the longtime home of Clyde and Betty Wilson. The late Mr. Wilson was a former mayor of Columbia and strong advocate for the East Campus and other historic neighborhoods in the city.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; National Register Nomination for East Campus Neighborhood.

Date of Form: 1/27/2011

Property Name Troxell, Alexander Richard and Jessie W, House

Address 100 West Briarwood Lane **Year Built:** 1938/ca. 1840s

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

Briarwood; Note: Street addresses changed over the years; the address of this house was 2010 W. Broadway for years.

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bill, Harry Satterlee



Description and History

This spacious Colonial Revival style house occupies a tree covered lot on one of the largest residential lots on West Broadway. Portions of the house date to the first half of the 1800s, when the property was well outside the city limits and that part of West Broadway was known as the Columbia-Rochepoint Road.

The property contained two dwellings in the late 1800s--a small brick house that was probably built before 1850, and a two-story frame house constructed close to it around 1870. In 1932 it was sold to Col. Alexander Richard Troxell. Troxell married within a year of that purchase and he and his wife Jessie connected the two houses to serve as their family home. The Troxells were well-educated. He studied law at the University of Missouri and went on to earn three degrees from Yale. She also had three degrees, including one in journalism, and she worked for the Boonville Advertiser during WWI. That choice of profession may have been influenced by her uncle, Walter Williams, who was the founding dean of the MU School of Journalism.

In 1938, the nineteenth-century frame house was destroyed by fire. The Troxells immediately took action to replace it, hiring prominent local architect Harry Satterlee Bill to design a new house that had a floorplan like the one they had lost. Although they had planned to demolish the sections of the older brick dwelling that had survived the fire, it proved to be structurally sound, and was instead incorporated into the new house. A pair of walnut mantels and a built-in walnut cabinet in the brick house also survived the fire, and they are still in that part of the house today. The Troxells filled the new house with antiques and were also able to reuse other early architectural components, including an elaborate marble mantel from a house in Boonville that was being demolished.

They named the new house Briarwood. The name was chosen in part because Jesse Troxell had attended Sweet Briar College, and they liked the wooded setting.

Text by: Deb Sheals
Photo by Stephen Bybee

Sources: Property abstract, County Atlases, History of the house prepared for a Designer's Showcase, in the possession of the owners.

Date of Form: 8/13/2021

Property Name Pike, Francis, House

Address 1502 Anthony

Year Built: 1939

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2014

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

http://www.columbiatribune.com/obituaries/francis-pike/article_e478838e-d177-5ca0-b1b4-43a21c6f551b.html

Style: Tudor Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This picturesque rock house in the East Campus neighborhood was built for local historian Francis Pike, who brought the stones used for the exterior walls from southern Missouri. Built in the Tudor Revival style in 1939, the house offers a relatively rare local example of a native stone construction method that is often referred to as "Ozark Rock" or "Giraffe Rock".

Francis Pike (1910-2010) was one of Columbia's most prominent historians in the last half of the 20th century; his 2010 obituary noted that he was considered to be "The Boone County Historian." An employee of the Columbia Daily Tribune for 75 years, he authored several books as well as a popular history column titled "Mid-Missouri Memoirs." He was also active in local history outside of work, serving as the president of the State Historical Society of Missouri and as a long-time member of the Boone County Historical Society.

Architecturally, the house offers an interesting combination of refined Tudor Revival styling and vernacular masonry. The steeply pitched roof, arched porch openings and ornamental half timbering of the gable ends are all common elements of the Tudor Revival style, which was popular for houses in many parts of the country from the late 1910s until around 1940. Like several revival styles of the day, Tudor Revival is inaccurately named, being based upon late Medieval houses in England rather than those of the Tudor period.

The stonework used on the Pike house walls was inspired by sources closer to home--rock buildings of the Ozarks region of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Ozark Rock construction features undressed stone, or rock, generally used just as it came from the field. This distinctive construction method developed in the Ozarks, where rock was often more plentiful than farmland. Streets of Ozarks towns are often lined with modest rock buildings that were built in the early part of the 20th century. Although still familiar locally, Ozark Rock is much less common this far north, and only a few examples can be found in Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Sheals, Deb. "Ozark Rock Masonry in Springfield, ca. 1910-1955," Missouri Valley Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Newsletter, Summer, 2006; "Francis Pike 1910-2010," Columbia Daily Tribune, Jan 25, 2010.

Date of Form: 1/23/2014

Property Name Vess Bottling Company

Address 17-19 N Fifth Street

Year Built: ca. 1939

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2017

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Commercial Building

Architect (s):



Description and History

The building at 17-19 N. 5th Street was built ca. 1940, and it housed the Vess Bottling Company into the early 1960s. Located at the southwest corner of North 5th and Walnut Streets, the building borders the location of the historic Sharp End business district, which has been described as a "city within a city for Columbia's black community." (Historical Marker for Sharp End.) Located just outside the boundaries of the Sharp End, the Vess building is significant as one of the oldest buildings left in an area that was a center for African American commerce in the early twentieth century.

The Vess Bottling Company building was constructed for William L. Arnold, and his two sons, J. T. and Leroy, who owned and operated the bottling company for nearly two decades. (The Arnolds were white.) The building was later owned by Lester and Frances Taylor. It changed hands in the early 1960s, during a period of rapid change in the area. Columbia voters had narrowly approved an urban renewal program in 1956, which included the creation of a land clearance authority, and by the end of that decade, numerous African American owned businesses in the area were being displaced as buildings were demolished in the name of progress.

The former Vess Company building was spared, however, and in 1962 it was purchased by Edward "Dick" Tibbs, a local African American man who had owned and operated several businesses in Sharp End over the past thirty years. For much of that time, Tibbs and his wife Vivian lived nearby at 401 Park, in a house he inherited from his parents. He co-owned Central Marketing and the Green Tree Tavern with Alvin Coleman in the 1930s and 40s, and operated the Deluxe Billiards Hall in the 1950s. All of those businesses were located less than a block from the Vess building. Under Tibbs' ownership, the former bottling company building was divided into two commercial spaces. Ballenger's Barber shop, which was operated by African American businessman Ernest Ballenger Jr., occupied 17 N. 5th. The Green Funeral Home, managed by an African American named Sylvester Thornton, was at 19 N. 5th Street. Those two businesses remained in operation until ca. 1980, when one of the current occupants, Toni's Pizza opened. Dick Tibbs died in 1986, but the building remains in his family, and it looks today very much as it did when Mr. Tibbs bought it in 1962. It is a rare surviving link to the history of twentieth century African American commerce in downtown Columbia.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Andrea Herries

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.

Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

"Sharp End," by Rudi Keller.

Date of Form: 7/14/2017

Property Name Bardelmeier, J. E. and Fannie M. , House

Address 929 S. Providence Road

Year Built: ca. 1939

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

One of several Colonial style houses built on this block in the late 1930s and early 1940s, this house was constructed for J. E. and Fannie Bardelmeier.

The Bardelmeiers bought the undeveloped lot in the late 1930s and by 1940 had moved into the completed house. Mr. Bardelmeier was a salesman for a book publishing company, and Mrs. Bardelmeier was a teacher for the Columbia Public School system. Records show that they shared the house with Fannie Bardelmeier's 23 year old son from a previous marriage in 1940, but had sold the house and moved away by 1945. The next owners were Frank and Lillian Blakemore. Mr. Blakemore was a recent graduate of the University who was working as an insurance salesman in 1947. The Blakemores lived in this house for at least a decade.

In style and form, the house is similar to several others built on this stretch of Providence in the same time period. The houses were built during a post-Depression increase in construction which nearly tripled the number of houses in the Grasslands in less than eight years. Like many of its neighbors, the house is a two-story brick dwelling with a smaller side porch and Colonial Revival styling. The central front door is accented with an original door surround which includes fluted pilasters, dentil molding and a broken scrolled pediment. Recent exterior changes include the installation of new windows and adding white paint to the red brick walls. The basic form and patterns of fenestration are unchanged, however, and the house still looks much as it did when the Bardelmeiers lived there.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927-1932 J. S. Rollins et. al. \$220; 1937 Juliet B. Rollins \$200; 1939 J. E. and Fannie M. Bardelmeier \$200; 1940 J. E. and Fannie Bardelmeier; 1945-50 \$5,000; 1955-56 Frank P. and Lillian S. Blakemore \$7,400.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.
Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.
U. S. Population Census Records.

Date of Form: 1/31/2013

Property Name Water Treatment Office

Address 800 W. Stadium

Year Built: ca. 1939

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Municipal

Architect (s):



Description and History

This small brick building is all that is left of one of the city's first sewer treatment plants.

It was built by the Works Progress Administration ca. 1939 as part of the Flat Branch wastewater treatment facility. When new, the top floor of the building contained the sewer plant laboratory and office, and the lower level housed two mechanical pumps. The water treatment tanks were spread across the valley to the west of this building. The plant originally covered the entire level area located between Stadium Road to the MKT fitness trail.

With completion of the current city wastewater treatment plant near McBaine in 1982, the Flat Branch plant was decommissioned, and the area was redeveloped for public use. It was transformed into a trailhead as part of the initial development of the MKT nature and fitness trail. Late in the 1980s, work began to further develop the area around the building into a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King. The Martin Luther King Memorial was dedicated August 28, 1993, the 13th anniversary of Dr. King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

The main level of the building now houses an Audubon Society museum, and the lower level contains a public restroom for visitors to the MKT trail and The Martin Luther King Memorial.

Text by: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 1/19/2011

Property Name Trombly, Albert and Thelma, House

Address 1252 Sunset Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1939

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2009

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Cape Cod

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Cape Cod style house was built ca. 1939 in the recently created Sunset Hill Addition to Columbia.

The Sunset Hill Addition was added to the west edge of Columbia in the late 1920s, probably by A. Ross Hill, who still owned most of the lots in 1934. The subdivision was one of the first in this part of town to break from using a traditional grid of streets; each street follows a curvilinear path around the small subdivision, and the lots were created to take advantage of the existing topography.

The house was built for Albert E. and Thelma M. Trombly. Dr. Trombly was a member of the University Department of Romance Languages for more than 30 years. He was also a prolific poet, with at least six volumes published by the 1950s. In 1956, his book of poems titled Little Dixie was selected as a University Studies selection, an event that caused the Missouri Alumnus magazine to dub him the "poet laureate of Little Dixie."

Architecturally, the Trombly house can be categorized as a Cape Cod house. The Cape Cod house type has been described as the most common form used for one story Colonial Revival houses in the United States. Cape Cod houses are one to one and one-half stories tall, with side-facing gable roofs, symmetrical facades and Colonial Revival style ornamentation. Although the original Cape Cod houses of the 18th century rarely had dormers, by the 20th century, dormers in the steeply pitched roofs were standard.

The house is highly intact and in very good condition, thanks to the attention of recent owners David and Diane O'Hagan, who restored important historic features, including plaster walls, hardwood floors, mantels and interior moldings and the distinctive front door surround.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Missouri Alumnus, Feb. 1956; McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses, 1986.

Date of Form: 1/28/2011

Property Name National Guard Armory Building

Address 701 E. Ash St.

Year Built: ca. 1940

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2000

Other names or designations:

Individual National Register Listing (3/25/93)

Part of a National Register District

District name, if applicable:

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Listed 11/08/06)

Link(s):

Style: Art Deco

Property Type: Armory

Architect (s):

Deering and Clark



National Guard Armory Sports Center
701 E. Ash
2000

Description and History

This poured concrete structure offers an intact example of Art Deco architecture, which is rare in Missouri outside of major cities.

The Armory was built between 1938 and 1940 as a WPA project. It is also notable as the subject of a major municipal rehabilitation project which preserved the historic character of the building while bringing it into compliance with modern codes. The Armory was individually listed in the National Register for significance in the areas of Architecture and Engineering. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Deering and Clark, operated by Robert Deering and Dave Clark.

The building is constructed almost entirely of poured concrete. That construction method required workers to create custom forms for all of the architectural embellishments, which were poured in place as the walls were constructed. Note the ornamental cornice along the upper facade, the built-in flag staff and the rounded entrance piers, all of poured concrete. The curved roof of the back part of the building is constructed with a lamella system, an unusual framing technique that featured specially engineered short wooden members that were bolted together onsite. According to the National Register nomination for the property, the concrete walls and truss system were both late-project substitutions; the building was originally designed to be built of brick, with steel roof trusses.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: National Register Nomination.

Date of Form: 10/05/2010

Property Name Gingrich, Newell S. and Fern R. House

Address 313 E. Brandon Road

Year Built: ca. 1940

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This stone-walled Cape Cod house, located just off of Providence Road, stands apart from many of the surrounding houses, in form and construction details.

Architecturally, this house can be classified as a Cape Cod house. The Cape Cod house type has been described as the most common form used for one story Colonial Revival houses in the United States. Cape Cod houses are one to one and one-half stories tall, with steep side-facing gable roofs, symmetrical facades and Colonial Revival style ornamentation. Although the original Cape Cod houses of the 18th century rarely had dormers, by the 20th century, dormers had become standard. This house offers a contrast to the two story cubic forms used for the Colonial Revival style houses which were built nearby on Providence Road during the same time period. It also differs from that group in the use of native stone instead of brick for the first floor walls.

The house was built for Newell and Fern Gingrich, who made it their home for decades. Newell Gingrich was a popular professor of physics at the University of Missouri. Gingrich began teaching at MU in the late 1930s and by the time he retired in 1972, he had taught more than 10,000 students, in 16 different classes. He was also a prolific researcher and author, with more than 40 articles and book editions. He was described in one article as "one of the early workers in neutron scattering from a variety of condensed matter systems." (Alumnus, March 1978.) He retained close ties to the Physics Department for many years after his retirement. In 1977, the department library was dedicated in his name. Two years later, the department placed a portrait of Gingrich in the same library, near the 600 scientific books he had donated when he retired. The portrait was painted as a surprise for Gingrich by then-chair of the department, Thomas Wolfram.

Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927-1932 J. S. Rollins et. al. \$220; 1937 J. S. Rollins and Margaret R. Von Holtzendorff; 1939 Newell S. Gingrich, \$200; 1945-50 Newell S. Gingrich, \$4,000; 1955-1956 Newell S. Gingrich \$6,000.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records.
Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.
Missouri Alumnus Magazine.

Date of Form: 1/31/2013

Property Name Ellis Fischel Cancer Center

Address 115 W. Business Loop 70

Year Built: ca. 1940

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2004

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

http://www.muhealth.org/body_efcc.cfm?id=686

Style: Art Deco

Property Type: Hospital

Architect (s):

Jamieson and Spearl



Description and History

The Ellis Fischel State Cancer Center was the first cancer hospital west of the Mississippi River, and it is still the only hospital in the state exclusively dedicated to cancer care. Named after Dr. Ellis Fischel, a prominent St. Louis physician who dedicated his life to promoting cancer treatment, the building was dedicated on April 26, 1940.

When Dr. Fischel and others began to promote a statewide cancer program in the early 1930s, only four states in the country had hospitals dedicated to the treatment and prevention of cancer. Governor Lloyd Stark prevailed on the legislature in 1937 to pass Senate Bill 3, which created a State Cancer Commission and provided for the construction of a state cancer hospital open to patients of all incomes. Dr. Fischel was appointed the first chair of the statewide commission. Sadly, he was killed in a car accident (while on commission business) before work on the new hospital could begin.

The building was designed by the St. Louis architectural firm of Jamieson and Spearl, who were familiar with Columbia through extensive work at the University of Missouri and Stephens College. The architects devised a striking Streamline Moderne design that featured alternating bands of chocolate and cream colored bricks, along with wide balconies fronted with broad railings that continued the horizontal emphasis of the seven story building. The unusual horizontal stripes no doubt helped make the building easy to spot from the cross-state Highway 40, which ran right in front of the new facility. Unfortunately, the walls have since been painted a single pale color and the balcony railings have been replaced.

The hospital has been part of the University of Missouri Health Sciences Center since 1990.

Text by: Deb Sheals and the Columbia
Historic Preservation Commission

Sources: <http://www.muhealth.org>.

Date of Form: 1/6/2011

Property Name Miller, Sen. Roy D. and Nellie M., House

Address 927 S. Providence Road

Year Built: ca. 1941

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Colonial Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This Colonial Revival style house was the home of Roy D. and Nellie M. Miller. Roy D. Miller became a state senator shortly after the house was completed, and lived there for most of his time in office.

The house was probably built around 1941, specifically for the Millers, who were the first known owners. Mr. Miller was elected to the Missouri State Senate in a special election in late 1942 or early 1943, to replace W. B. Whitlow of Fulton, who died after being elected in 1942. Miller held the office for at least five years, and he and Mrs. Miller lived in this house until 1955 or later. The Millers may have chosen the location in part for its proximity to the University; three of their sons were graduates of MU.

The house is similar to that of several others in the Grasslands neighborhood, built of brick with a two-story main block and a smaller side wing. It features simple Colonial Revival styling which includes a flat facade with an ornamental central doorway. The wood front door surround has slender fluted pilasters topped by a simple entablature and a triangular pediment. The window openings in the brick walls are enlivened by soldier-course headers and rowlock brick sills. Like most of the houses on this section of Providence Road, it is highly intact and in good condition.

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927-1932 J. S. Rollins et. al. \$220; 1937 Juliet B. Rollins \$200; 1939 Don L. Small \$200; 1945-50 Roy D. and Nellie M. Miller \$5000; 1955-56 Roy D. and Nellie M. Miller \$7400.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Missouri Alumnus Magazine; Official Manual of the State of Missouri 1945-46.

Date of Form: 1/31/2013

Property Name Fairview Methodist Church

Address 1320 S. Fairview Road

Year Built: ca. 1942

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2014

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Vernacular

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):



Description and History

Perched atop a ridge in southwest Columbia, the historic Fairview Methodist Church property is the namesake for both Fairview and Chapel Hill Roads, which intersect at the corner of the property.

Although the building is surrounded by established neighborhoods today, it was a rural site when a handful of area residents banded together in 1901 to establish a congregation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Founding members included J. B. and J. P. Turner, and W. B. Smith, all of whom owned farms nearby. This is the second church building to occupy this lot. The original Fairview Methodist Church building was completed in 1901. It was named "Fairview" by early church member Lochie Turner Martin, because "it looked so pretty sitting up on top of hill like it does." (Methodism in Columbia, Missouri.) Before long, the country road that ran north from the front of the church came to be called Fairview Road, and the road to the south, which climbed a steep hill to reach the church property, became Chapel Hill Road.

The original frame church building burned in 1940, and the congregation met in a nearby school while the present building was being constructed. The replacement structure, which is constructed of fireproof concrete blocks, includes interior finishes that were installed by a member of the congregation, James Dorsey Grant, with help from Emmet Maxwell. (The Grant family has a long connection to the property. James Dorsey Grant's son, Robert E. Grant, still helps operate the cemetery, and his father, Elijah Grant, owned a farm directly across the street from the church for decades.) In 1959, members again came together to build the front steeple and bell tower, and installed a bell which had been used by the Ashland Methodist Church.

By 1970 the congregation had outgrown the chapel on the hill and moved to a new building. They sold the property to Rex and Carol Nothbohm, who opened the Countryside Nursery School there in 1979. Now on its second owner, the Countryside Nursery School has had more than 3,000 students over the years. It is one of the longest operating day care facilities in the city.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "Methodism in Columbia, Missouri, Historical Events Committee, 1984.

Robert E. Grant, interview with Deb Sheals Jan 2014.

Date of Form: 1/23/2014

Property Name Ballenger, John L. House

Address 112 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1942

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: English Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):



Description and History

This is lot #10 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 10 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

The Hubbell Place Addition included 7 lots facing E. Walnut Street, and it created Hubbell Drive, which runs perpendicular to Walnut and contains 11 small house lots. New houses were built on the Walnut Street properties soon after the plat was filed, but the lots on Hubbell Drive were slower to develop. Mrs. Anna Hubbell (Widow of J. P. Hubbell) built the first house facing Hubbell Drive (now 103 Hubbell) and J. B. and Cora Reno had a house across the street by 1925 (now 104). The other lots remained empty until shortly after the death of John M. Hubbell in 1926. A notice of his death published in the Tribune in 1926 mentioned that he had been in poor health, which may have prevented him from developing the other lots.

The mid 1920s brought a flurry of construction to Hubbell Drive--nine houses were built there between 1926 and 1928. All of those houses are relatively modest Craftsman style bungalows of comparable size and form; it is likely that they were built from mass produced plans. The final two houses in the subdivision, 108 and 112 Hubbell Drive, were added in the 1940s, and the street has seen few changes since.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Rummans, Dell, House

Address 108 Hubbell Drive **Year Built:** ca. 1944

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2015

Other names or designations:



District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: English Revival

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Description and History

This is lot #12 of Hubbell Place. Addresses change over the years, this was 6 Hubbell through 1948 or later. The Hubbell Place Addition was platted in June 1909, by John M. Hubbell. John M. Hubbell was a businessman who spent many years in the grocery and dry goods business and later worked as the business manager of the Columbia Daily Tribune. Mr. Hubbell was subdividing land that had been in his family for decades. His parents, John Price and Anna Marie Hubbell, moved to Columbia in 1886 and by 1875 they had purchased two-thirds of a city block which became Hubbell Place. Atlas maps show that they had a house at the approximate location of 1201 and 1203 E. Walnut as early as 1876. They gradually added houses to the east end of their property, but kept the west end as open land.

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Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Boone County Deed and Plat Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files.

Date of Form: 5/8/2015

Property Name Coleman, Mary, House

Address 1863 Cliff Drive

Year Built: ca. 1950

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2005

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

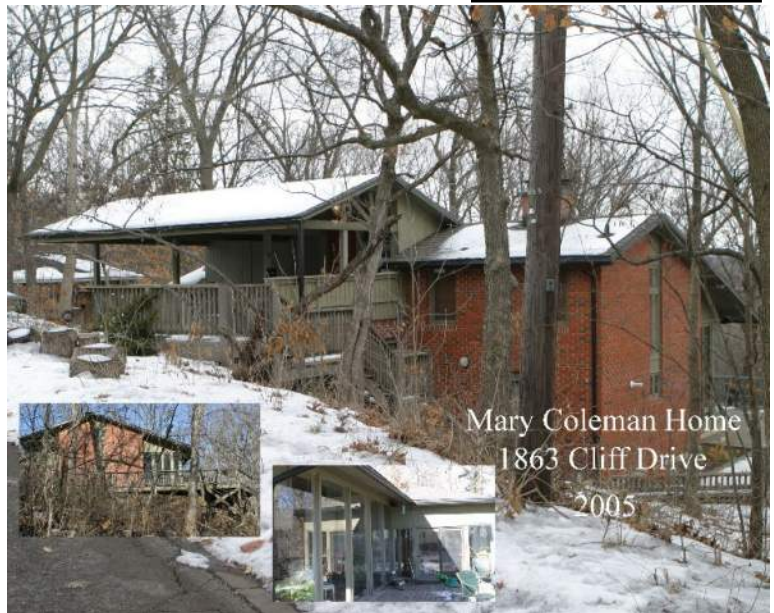
Link(s):

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bernoudy and Mutrux



Description and History

This is one of at least six houses in Columbia which were designed by William Bernoudy, a former student of Frank Lloyd Wright.

It was designed by the architectural firm of Bernoudy-Mutrux, headed by William Bernoudy and Edouard Mutrux. The Coleman house is one of four on Cliff drive that were designed by the firm in 1950; they were also responsible for 1823, 1844, and 1859 Cliff Drive.

Mary Coleman was the first of many Stephens College staff to utilize the services of Bernoudy's firm in a new development on a cliff overlooking Hinkson Creek in east Columbia. The original 1950 house was 1.5 stories and 24 feet square (the smallest of any Bernoudy-Mutrux design). The house was completed in early 1951 and featured in the magazine "Living for Young Homemakers," in June of the same year.

Despite, or perhaps because of, the fact that the Coleman house was so small, space was used efficiently. A split-level entry led up to a bedroom/balcony and down to the living areas. The balcony created a low ceiling over the living room and fireplace below, while allowing for floor to ceiling windows overlooking the cliff to be placed in the dining room. This organization of space was an expression of Frank Lloyd Wright's prospect and seclusion philosophy, which allowed for a feeling of warmth and safety (low ceilings and fireplaces), while providing views of natural surroundings (such as a cliff edge).

Coleman left Stephens College in 1954 and became a partner in "Red Paisley," a decorative arts and gift shop. By 1962, she was financially able to renovate the house and in 1963 an addition designed by Mutrux more than doubled the size of the house.

Text by: Kylee Rooney and Deb Sheals

Sources: Overby, Osmund. William Adair Bernoudy, Architect. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1999.

Date of Form: 10/28/2010

Property Name Pinkney, David and Helen, House

Address 1844 Cliff Drive

Year Built: ca. 1950

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2001

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Bernoudy and Mutrux



Description and History

The Pinkney House was designed in 1950 by a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. It was the work of the architectural firm of Bernoudy-Mutrux, headed by William Bernoudy and Edouard Mutrux. Both men were followers of Frank Lloyd Wright; Bernoudy was a former student.

The Pinkney house offers a clear demonstration of the influence Wright's work had on the firm, and especially on Bernoudy. The floor plan of the Pinkney house is similar to that of a house Wright designed for the Jacobs family in Wisconsin in 1944. In both houses, the upper floor contains the bedrooms and features a balcony which overlooks the living, dining and cooking spaces of the lower floor.

Another indication of Wright's impact is in the use of a visual motif throughout the house. The perimeter of the house features triangular shapes, which were carried into the interior elements of the design in the form of light fixtures and furnishings, some of which were designed by the Bernoudy-Mutrux firm. The house is constructed of concrete, glass, wood, brick, steel and Cemesto panels. Cemesto panels were a fairly recently introduced product, comprised of an insulating board surfaced with cement and asbestos.

The house was the longtime home of University of Missouri faculty member Kate Ellen Rogers, who died in 2002. Rogers commissioned local architect Pon Chinn to design a sympathetic addition to the north wall to house a guest room. As the retired chair of the Department of Housing and Interior Design, she was well aware of the historic importance of the house, and kept it as original as possible throughout her tenure.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Kylee J. Rooney

Sources: Overby, Osmund. William Adair Bernoudy, Architect. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1999.

Date of Form: 10/18/2010

Property Name Bretz, T. W. and Elizabeth, House

Address 917 Edgewood Ave.

Year Built: 1952

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2007

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

<http://whmc.umsystem.edu/invent/3850.html>

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John, Hurst



Description and History

This mid-century modern house in the Quarry Heights neighborhood was designed by Hurst John, one of the best known architects active in Columbia in the mid 20th century.

It was built for Theodore W. and Elizabeth S. Bretz, who chose the lot because it was heavily wooded; Dr. Bretz was a forester by profession. When the house was built in 1952, he was working as a plant pathologist for the U S. Department of Agriculture. A year later, he became a professor of Forestry at the University of Missouri, and in 1960 received a Guggenheim Fellowship to support a year of study in Zurich.

The house was designed by Hurst John. John created a house that takes advantage of the steeply sloped and heavily wooded property. The house is tucked into the hillside, overlooking the wooded backyard. Although it appears to be a one story house from the front, the back wall is two stories tall and the interior of the house is arranged to allow views of the back yard from most rooms.

The house was built relatively early in Hurst John's career. He was first licensed in 1947, and worked throughout mid-Missouri until his death in 1979. He had a prolific career; papers on file at Western Historical Manuscripts at the University of Missouri Columbia include files on well over 500 different projects, including this one.

The property has been owned by University professor Susan Flader since 1977. Like the Bretz family, she values the care John took to design the house to fit the lot. She looked at numerous houses in this neighborhood but found them lacking in site-sensitive design. Within 10 minutes of walking in the door of this house, she knew it was the house for her, and more than three decades later, she has not changed her mind.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: "Bretz Home Called "Biggest Little House" in Columbia, Columbia Missourian, July 6, 1953; Deb Sheals, Interview with Susan Flader, owner, 2011; <<http://whmc.umsystem.edu/invent/3850.html>>.

Date of Form: 1/28/2011

Property Name Chaney, Donald S. and Mary A., House

Address 923 S. Providence Road

Year Built: 1954

Year of HPC Notable Designation: n/a

Other names or designations:

Providence Road Project

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Ranch

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John, Hurst



Description and History

The newest house on the block, this dwelling was designed by notable Columbia architect Hurst John in 1953. Mr. John's original pencil drawings for the construction project are on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Hurst John's involvement with a Grasslands project was fitting; he was a former apprentice of architect Harry Satterlee Bill, who designed several houses built in the neighborhood in the 1920s. Hurst John (1911-1979) attended the University of Missouri from 1930-1932, and later spent three years as a draftsman and apprentice for Harry S. Bill, who was a professor of Architecture at the University. After serving in the Army as an architect during WWII, he returned to Columbia and established Hurst John and Associates. He practiced architecture in Columbia until his death in 1979, designing hundreds of buildings throughout Missouri. He had a prolific career; records from his practice on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri document more than 500 different buildings.

The house was designed specifically for Donald S. and Mary A. Chaney, who moved in around 1954. Donald Chaney was a book salesman for South-Western Publishing Company. The couple divorced or Mary Chaney passed away a few years later, and in 1958, Donald Chaney married Mrs. Rosemary Sullivan Baker. Rosemary Chaney was president of the Missouri State Teachers Association (MSTA) in 1958, and also served as the Social Director for Missouri State College in Springfield. The two may have met on MSTTA business; the Teachers' Association was active in the selection and promotion of school books, and the MSTTA headquarters building is located a few blocks away, on S. Sixth Street. (The MSTTA building was named a Most Notable Property in 2002.)

Early Owners/Occupants, and Valuation, if known. From Tax Records and Directories:

1927-1932 J. S. Rollins et. al. \$220; 1937-1945 Juliet B. Rollins; 1950; T. J. and Mark K. Lewis \$200; 1955 D. S. and Mary A. Chaney \$7,200; 1958 Donald S. and Rosemary Chaney.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Hurst John Papers, Collection 3850, State Historical Society of Missouri; Boone County Real Estate Tax Records; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Date of Form: 1/30/2013

Property Name Firestone-Baars Chapel

Address 1306 E. Walnut St. (Stephens College) **Year Built:** 1956

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2002

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: Church

Architect (s):

Saarinen, Eero



Description and History

This small chapel in the heart of the Stephens campus had perhaps the most famous architect of any Mid-Century Modern building in Mid-Missouri. It is the work of Eero Saarinen, best known in Missouri as the designer of the St. Louis Arch.

Saarinen became involved with the Stephens chapel project through his father, Eliel Saarinen, a prominent architect in his own right. Eliel designed a chapel for the school in the late 1940s, but died before his plans could be executed. Eero was hired a few years later to take over the project, and, working with the curators, created an entirely new design. The chapel was built to Eero Saarinen's design, and dedicated Nov. 22, 1956.

The chapel is located in the south end of the Stephens Middle Campus, a central location that makes it easy to visit, and it is constructed of brick that is comparable to that used on the Collegiate Gothic buildings among which it is nestled. After the wall cladding, however, all similarity ends. This is a decidedly modern building, with a cubic form, a simple but prominent center spire, and a notable lack of windows. The solid mass gives the building a presence that makes it stand out among the larger academic buildings around it.

The solid block of the exterior walls are set off by simple square narthexes, one centered on each elevation. Described by the architect as "being like rich little lanterns in front of plain brick walls," each narthex has a flat roof, brick corner posts and walls filled with geometrically-patterned stained glass. Three of the narthexes open directly into the chapel, emphasizing the non-denominational function of the building.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Chrichton, John, Stephens: A Story of Educational Innovation, 1970.

Date of Form: 10/14/2010

Property Name Jeans, Herb and Dorothy, House

Address 1901 Ridgemont

Year Built: 1958

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2021

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

In Highridge Subdivision (platted 1958)

Link(s):

<http://cinematreaasures.org/theaters/38926>

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

John, Hurst



Description and History

The Jeans house is a good late example of Mid-Century Modern architecture, designed by a leading Columbia architect, Hurst John. Hurst John was a native of Missouri who had an active practice in the Columbia area from the late 1940s to the late 1970s. He attended the University of Missouri and spent time working in the maintenance department at Stephens College. He later served as an apprentice for Harry Satterlee Bill, who was one of the city's more prominent architects. In 1947, John established the Columbia firm Hurst John and Associates, which is credited with designing hundreds of buildings in Columbia and other Missouri cities.

Hurst John's time at Stephens College, which involved responsibility for landscape as well as architecture, is said to have spurred an early ambition to become a landscape architect. That interest in the natural environment continued throughout his career and is particularly evident in his residential projects. The Jeans House was no exception; John is said to have camped on the property for several days before he designed the house so that he could get a feel for the site and the quality of light at different times of the day. The resulting design capitalizes on the wooded setting. The house features ample use of natural materials, including the same type of limestone found on the ridge upon which it rests. Interior spaces also take advantage of the setting, with large windows and high beamed ceilings to maximize views of the site.

Herb and Dorothy Jeans were involved in numerous Columbia developments in the mid-20th century. In 1953, they built one of the city's first drive in theaters, the Parkade Drive In. The concession building for the drive-in included a second-floor apartment that was designed specifically to serve as the Jeans family residence. They lived there until the house on Ridgemont was completed. The Jeans were also involved in residential development; the same year Hurst John designed their new house they filed a plat for the Highridge Subdivision on land located a short distance east of the house lot. That subdivision was extended twice in the next few years, and by 1961 this house was within that subdivision. The Jeans house has survived with notably few alterations; it provides a good representative example of Hurst John's mid-century residential design work.

Text by: Deb Sheals
Photo by Stephen Bybee

Sources: Hurst John Papers, Collection 3850, State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Missourian, various issues; cinematreaasures.org, *Between the Columns II*, by Warren Dalton.

Date of Form: 8/9/2021

Property Name Phillips, Perry and Ella, House

Address 711 Thilly Ave.

Year Built: 1959

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2006

Other names or designations:

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Armstrong, Harris



Description and History

Nestled at the end of a street in the Westmount Addition, this Mid-Century Modern house was designed by St. Louis architect Harris Armstrong.

Harris Armstrong (1899-1973), was noted for innovative architectural design. Armstrong enjoyed widespread popularity in the Midwest from the 1930s to the 1960s. A largely self-taught modern architect, he has been described as being "revered for his masterful application of strikingly colorful, innovative, and spacious structures for every use conceivable." (Washington University Archives.) His prolific career has been well-documented, in part because many of his original papers have been carefully preserved by the Archives of Washington University in St. Louis. The extensive collection, which includes the plans for this house, documents a varied assortment of projects. They range from relatively modest residences to large factories and hospitals. Armstrong is also notable as the only single entrant to make the finals for the design competition of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (Now the St. Louis Arch.)

The house was built in 1959, for Perry and Ella M. Phillips, who were principals of Delta Petroleum Company, and Phillips and Company at the time. Mr. Philips was president of both organizations, and Mrs. Phillips served as secretary-treasurer for each.

The house features the type of clean lines and striking profiles commonly associated with mid-century Modern architecture. It also relates well to its wooded lot, which is located at the end of a street in the Westmount neighborhood. It is constructed of locally quarried limestone, and the interior features cork floors and redwood millwork. Large glass doors, floor to ceiling windows, and a large terrace link indoor and outdoor spaces.

Text by: Deb Sheals

Sources: Columbia City Directories, on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri; Columbia Historic Preservation Commission Files; <<http://library.wustl.edu/inits/spec/archives>>.

Date of Form: 1/26/2011

Property Name Hindman, Darwin A. and Nancy E., House

Address 1223 Frances Drive **Year Built:** 1963

Year of HPC Notable Designation: 2017

Other names or designations:

n/a

District name, if applicable:

Link(s):

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Property Type: House

Architect (s):

Builder: Murrell Jackson

Architect: Dave Clark



Description and History

This well-preserved residence is fully a product of Columbia; the architect, contractor and first owners were all from Columbia, and it has been the home of longtime mayor Darwin Hindman, Jr. and his wife Axie Hindman for decades. The house retains almost all original features, including oversized windows, original wood-paneled walls, built-in cabinetry and a large fireplace.

It was designed by local architect Dave Clark (1907-1995). In 1933 Clark co-founded the Columbia architectural firm of Deering and Clark. Deering and Clark were the architects for the Columbia National Guard Armory, built on Walnut Street in 1940, among other projects. That firm later dissolved, and Clark had a solo career until 1960, when he went to work for the Missouri Division of Health. Clark clearly continued to do independent projects after that however, as he drew the plans for the Hindman house in 1962. The house was built by local contractor Murrell Jackson.

The design of the sprawling multilevel house reflects the growing popularity of what is today referred to as Modernism or Mid-Century Modern architecture. Modernism was an early 20th century movement in architecture which rejected applied ornamentation and allusions to past styles in favor of clean lines and a celebration of the latest building technology and materials. The house was designed to serve as a retirement home, and it and the surrounding lot were crafted to require a minimum of upkeep. Interior finishes feature natural wood paneling (no need for frequent painting) and the wooded lot has little grass or other high-maintenance garden features.

The house was built for Dr. Darwin "Skippy" Hindman Sr., a professor in the physical education department at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and his wife Nancy E. Hindman. Dr. Hindman served as chairman of the Department of Physical Education from 1935 to 1945, and as director of student affairs for men from 1940 to 1949. Nancy Hindman died in 1965, just two years after moving into the house, and Darwin Hindman Sr. died in 1971. Darwin Hindman, Jr., moved into the house shortly after Nancy died, and he and Axie Hindman are still in residence. Darwin Hindman Jr. is an early twenty-first century institution in Columbia; he was Columbia's longest serving mayor, with a five-term tenure that ended in 2010.

Text by: Deb Sheals and Andrea Herries

Sources: National Register Nomination, National Guard Armory.
University of Missouri Archives, Columbia.

State Historical Society, Columbia. Clark, Dave P. (1907-1995)
Architectural Records, CA5565.

Date of Form: 7/14/2017